The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 2 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Moldavia	0000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Arabia	8000	Simla	12500
.. ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	....
.. ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
.. ,,	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
3rd May ,,	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H Nomura	5143	19th Jan	2nd Feb
Asuta maru	H. Ikuda	8808	24th Jan.	2nd Feb
Ryo Maru	K, Hirase	3390	6th Feb.	8th Feb.
Bombay Maru	R. Nozava	4625	13th Feb.	15th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y, Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to —
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE-ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT, & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST DRIVING ACCIDENTS.
INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D.11

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	....
City of Paris	9,234	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7,474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7,497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	....	....
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	630
Liverpool	605	957	462	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS exceed Rs. 4,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID exceed Rs. 4,00,00,000
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.
RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliiya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Post Box No. 31.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
VARELA, 4,645 Thursday, 4th February 6 p.m.
LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 5th February *Direct
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 8th Feb. 11 a. m., †P. B. D. and C. M.
* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
† Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 4th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on 4th February, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 7th February, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
2nd February, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High-Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams; CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 26.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. E-13

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J.Thompson	23rd Feb 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Hiria"	5,363	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Cirrassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from September 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.
B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

CLEARANCE SALE
Of quite the most magnificent stock of
PIANOFORTES
EVER OFFERED IN BOMBAY.
Included in this great offer are Pianos in Grands and Uprights, by the following world-famed manufacturers:
JULIUS BLUTHNER
SCHIEDMAYER
STEINWEG NACHF
RICHD LIPP.
No such opportunity of purchasing such beautiful Pianos has ever been put before the Public of Bombay.
RUPEES 20 IN RUPEES 100
is the immense reduction at which we are offering these Superb Pianos and as many of these instruments have not been unpacked from their zinc lined air-proof cases, they are as new and as fresh as when they left the factory.
Enquire for list of reduced prices.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 993

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

TO INDIAN INVESTORS.—A European firm of merchants established in London, Bombay and Calcutta, has secured exceptional opportunities for a profitable development of their business. Rs. 1,00,000: —is necessary to secure an immediate return. Full investigation invited. Apply to Box No. 81, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5230

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED any agency or business of sound concern, at big scale, ready to invest. Apply to Box No. 76, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5213

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Teacher, for Quetta Grammar School. Salary Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging in the school.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 3022

WANTED a CERTIFICATED COMPOUNDER with good knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 20—2—30. Apply with testimonials to ASSISTANT SURGEON to H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay, Malabar Point, Bombay. 5237

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS, SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS and COMPOUNDERS on Rs. 150, 50 and 30 p. m., respectively.
A Qualified LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON on permanent establishment on Rs. 150 p.m. with free house.
No joining expenses allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and nationality to
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
& SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
3021 Gwalior State.

INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS.—Applications in writing are invited for the Post of INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS. Salary according to qualifications Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. Applicant should be European and should have a special knowledge of and experienced in Foundry work generally.
Reply stating full particulars of training and experience in chronological order to
HENRY A. F. MUSGRAVE,
Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House,
80, Judge's Court Road, Alipore, Calcutta. 3121.

WANTED by THE DISTRICT BOARD, Tinnevelly, A DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER on Rs. 500—20—700 (increment annual) with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem and two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 150—5—200 each, increment annual with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem.
2. The Engineer's work consists of the supervision of 814 miles of metalled roads, and the sanitary works, buildings, etc., which are property of the District Board.
3. The qualifications required for Assistant Engineers are the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineer class.
4. The successful applicants will also be required to qualify themselves in Tamil, if they have not already done so.
5. The vacancies will arise on or about the 1st April, 1915. 3052

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Wanted from the beginning of next March two Trained and Experienced Masters for the East Indian Railway Oak Grove Boys' School, near Mussoorie, Preference will be given to those especially qualified in Mathematics and able to teach commercial subjects. Initial salary Rs. 150 per mensem plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Higher salary will be given to those very experienced and highly competent. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to THE HEADMASTER, East Indian Railway Oak Grove Schools, Dharipani, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and
Chairman, E. I. R. Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 19th January, 1915. 3111

WANTED.

WANTED DANCING LESSONS by a gentleman. Apply stating present occupation and Terms to Box No. 86 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5254

WANTED BILLET by a Mechanic and Electrician holding papers as Asst. Mechanical Engineer and Foreman. Apply to Box No. 85, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," 5253.

WANTED ELECTRIC WIRING CONTRACTS undertaken by a private European Contractor at moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5253.

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED an EXPERT for manufacturing Biscuits, Cakes and Pastry, etc., on Messrs. Joseph Baker and Sons' Machinery and Ovens. Apply with Certificates and lowest terms to LALA PANNA LALL, Rais, Ambala. 3032

WANTED immediately an EUROPEAN ELECTRICIAN understanding house wiring specially Henley wiring system. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., Karachi. 5244

WANTED for the Rajnandgaon High School a young and experienced HEAD-MASTER. One who is good at games and a strict disciplinarian is particularly required. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
3081 Rajnandgaon State, B. N. R.

WANTED.—Owing to the War, a EUROPEAN, (French) until recently chief steward at a 1st class Hotel, Bombay, 40 years of age, married, 25 years' unique experience as caterer, highly respectable, excellent testimonials, being thrown out of work, seeks employment.. Will patriotic Hotel Proprietors or others give his abilities a trial.
Address:—
FALLOFIELD, Pondicherry, French,
A India.

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR to serve under the United Provinces Dufferin Fund Association with agreement for three years. Pay for those holding Medical degree or L.M.S., qualification, Rs. 100 for certificated class, pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 50 local allowance..
Knowledge of Vernacular of these Provinces essential.
Apply stating age, qualifications to—
INSPECTOR-GENERAL of
Civil Hospitals,
3083 United Provinces, Lucknow

WANTED for the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Fort, Sandeman, a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs 100—10—150 per mensem with furnished free quarters and two months' privilege leave every second year on 2/3rd of salary, and actual travelling expenses on joining and on leaving also, provided she does not resign within two years from date of engagement. If she vacates her appointment before two years except on Medical Certificate she will get no travelling expenses for return journey. A 'Pastu' speaking Indian Christian lady will be perferred.
Apply with recent testimonials to THE POLITICAL AGENT IN ZHOB, Fort Sandeman.
Dated Fort Sandeman.
The 23rd January, 1915. 3080

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Office Room to let with immediate entry in Oriental Buildings. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. 5094

TO LET.—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished on the Apollo Bunder, electric lights and fans separate bath and entrance. Apply to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Harbour.
Apply to:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO
DABHOLKAR,
5221 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 110 and second floor Rs. 120. Apply to
S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5229 Choupaty Road.

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, in Wellington Lines, is offered at moderate rates. First class table and all home comforts. Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 30

NOTICES.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED.

BALANCE-SHEET AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Amount	Total.
CAPITAL	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Authorised Capital, 40,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, ...Rs.	40,00,000	
ISSUED CAPITAL.—	.....	
15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each ... ...Rs.	15,00,000	
15,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each ... ...Rs.	15,00,000	
	30,00,000	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—		
15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each ... ...Rs.	15,00,000	
15,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each ... ...Rs.	15,00,000	30,00,000 0 0
AMOUNT CALLED UP, Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—		
Reserve Fund		43,00,000 0 0
Contingency Fund No. I. for equalisation of Dividend and as a provision for bad and doubtful debts and extraordinary charges	1,21,068 4 4	
Contingency Fund No. II. for adjusting the Reserve Fund Government Paper of Rs. 43,00,000 per Contra to market price.	2,15,000 0 0	3,36,068 4 4
Fixed Deposits	4,47,42,237 5 3	
Current Deposits	66,81,516 7 9	
Savings Bank Deposits	7,40,035 8 0	
Suspense		5,21,63,789 5 0
Rebate on bills discounted not due ...	.....	8,485 5 8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	.....	1,649 10 3
Amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 31st December, 1913 ...	.....	5,28,949 10 7
Paid to shareholders Dividend at 12 per cent. and bonus at 6 per cent. on Ordinary shares for the ½ year ending 31st Dec., 1913 ...	90,000 0 0	
Dividend paid on Preference share for the ½ year ending 31st Dec. 1913 ...	45,000 0 0	
Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	2,00,000 0 0	
Transferred to Contingency Fund ...	50,000 0 0	3,85,000 0 0
		1,43,949 10 7
Profit for the year ending 31st Dec., 1914.		5,25,034 9 7
Ad-interim Dividend paid on Ordinary shares at 12 per cent. and Bonus at 6 per cent. for the ½ year ending 30th June, 1914	90,000 0 0	6,68,984 4 2
Ad-interim Divided paid on Preference shres for the ½ year ending 30th June 1914.	45,000 0 0	1,35,000 0 0
		5,33,984 4 2
GRAND TOTAL RUPEES	.....	6,03,43,976 13 5

ASSETS.	Amount	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Loans	1,70,14,350 5 5	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts ...	1,31,47,085 3 8	
Bills Discounted and Pro-notes ...	88,17,243 12 3	
PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY ACT VII OF 1913—		4,39,78,679 5 4
	Rs. a. p.	
(a) Debts considered good and in respect of which the Bank is fully secured ...	3,91,48,782 8 6	
(b) Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtors' personal security	48,29,896 12 10	
(c) Debts considered doubtful or bad.	Nil.	
Of the above sums there is due by Directors or Officers of the Bank either severally or jointly with other persons ...	Nil.	
	4,39,78,679 5 4	
House Property at Head Office and Branches under cost price ...		18,71,700 0 0
Dead Stock		1,56,252 0 0
Stationery		37,642 6 6
Stamps		11,177 13 6
Suspense	.....	
GOVERNMENT PAPER—		20,76,772 3 6
Reserve Fund invested in Government Paper at par (value) ... ... (Difference between par and the rate of 3 per cent. is shown in Contingency Fund No. 2 per contra).	.....	43,00,000 0 0
Investments*	.....	
	Rs. a. p.	
Govt. Paper for Rs. 13,51,000 at 94 per cent	12,69,940 0 0	
Interest on ditto. ...	16,424 10 5	
Other approved securities	431,645 14 0	
Interest on ditto	6,307 1 8	17,24,317 10 1
Cash Balance with Head Office and Branches	52,65,732 6 6	
,, ,, Bank of Bengal, Chartered Bank and other Banks, in Current Account	29,80,675 9 10	82,46,408 0 4
*Of these securities Rs. 1,37,000 Municipal Debentures are lodged with the Controller of Military Accounts as Security for Government Accounts and Rs. 80,000 Government Paper with Controller of the Central Provinces.		
GRAND TOTAL RUPEES	.....	6,03,43,976 13 5

HENRY VOST,
Manager.
SHEW PARSHAD MEHRAY,
Accountant.

J. STRACHAN,
W. WALLACH,
RAMPAL SINGH, C.I.E.
MADAN MOHAN,
GEO. SIM,
HENRY VOST,
Directors

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the above Balance-sheet with the Accounts as kept at the Head Office in Allahabad, together with the returns from the Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jhansi, Lucknow, Naini Tal, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Meerut, Nagpore, Amritsar, Benares, Moradabad, Hathras, Lyallpur, Bankipore, and City Office, Allahabad, for the year ended 31st December, 1914, and have found it correct, and we beg to report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and in our opinion such Balance-sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank.
We further beg to report that the above Balance-sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

ALLAHABAD: The 8th January, 1915.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

NOTICE.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE WIRING AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN FITTING IN THE OLD GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS at his Office in the Old General Post Office Building at Bombay up to 1 p.m.' (standard time) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1915, for the Electric Wiring and Supply of necessary fittings for the New Telegraph Office situate in the Old General Post Office building Bombay. The approximate quantities are as under:—
(a) 112 Light points.
(b) 86 Fan points.
(c) 26—150 C. P. indirect lighting fittings with lamps.
(d) 86—50 C. P. ordinary pendants with opal shade and lamp.
(e) 86 Fans with regulators.
Forms for tenders and General Conditions of Tender may be obtained and the building inspected by application to the Office of the undersigned on week days during the hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
The Tenders must be accompanied by specifications of the wire, and wiring system PROPOSED, also specifications or samples of the type of indirect lighting fittings and fans.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning the reason thereof.
(Sd.) W. SHARPE,
Director Telegraph Engineering,
Southern Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, the 28th January, 1915. 5240

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the following purposes:—
(1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from 28th January to 10th February, 1915, both days inclusive.
For the Bombay Burmah Trading
Corporation, Ld.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1915.
In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.
WALLACE & Co.,
5157 Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C.15

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BABUJI ABDUL HUSSEIN of Bombay Borah Mohamedan Inhabitant a landed proprietor and widower residing at the time of his death at Baloo Sarang Street without the Fort. .....Deceased.
ABDUL TAYEB ABDUL HUSSEIN also of Bombay Borah Mohamedan Inhabitant a landed proprietor a brother of the abovenamed deceased residing at Baloo Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 26th day of January, 1915.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SANDALWOOD SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an auction sale of about 75 Khandis (560 lbs. each) of Sandalwood billets assorted into 5 classes and of saw dust, chips, etc., at his office Dharwar, on Monday the 22nd February, 1915, at 3 p.m.
G. R. DUXBURY.
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar.
Divisional Forest Office,
Dharwar
February, 1915. 5239

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES FANCY, BLACK AND COLOURED CHECKS AND SUSI.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1915, at 3 p. m., (S. T..) sell by public auction in the shop opposite the Mulji Jaitha Market in Chumpagully by order of Messrs. B. G. Gorio & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidas Vallubhdas.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.—(Contd.)

20 Bales each 70 pieces Susi 24 yards.
20 Bales each 100 pieces Susi 24 yards.
25 Bales each 100 pieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
15 Bales each 100 pieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
10 Bales each 70 pieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
10 Bales each 70 pieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 15 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH AND 20 BALES GUNNIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1915, at 3 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., at the Godown, near their Pehdi in Khoja Moholla, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramdas Kanjee.
10 bales each 1,000 yards Hessian cloth 45in. by 11 ozs. of September delivery.
30 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth 50in. by 10 ozs. of October to December delivery.
40 bales each about 2,000 yards Hessian cloth 40in. by 8 ozs., of October and November delivery.
20 bales each 300 pieces gunnies 44in. by 26in. weighing 21lbs. of Kelvin Mill, October and November delivery.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the "Afghan Church," very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising:—
Sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, table ornaments, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, gent's bicycles, large size ice chest. Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new coir matting, fowl house, garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of Sergeant Major R. K. Rey, proceeding to Europe and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
Property of another Gentleman.
1 English built light Victoria thoroughly done up with new rubber tyres.
J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE-

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B & C. I. RAILWAY COY., STORES DEPOT, MAHALAXMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd and WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, at 1 p.m., at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi:—
A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks old, brass, zink, white metal, type metal scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.
In the case of the lots to be sold by weight, the material will be weighed as soon as possible after auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers. Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the Railway Company, will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
A monthly rent of rupees 3 per square yard, will be charged by the Company, as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowede for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables:—
A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings and also the following consignments:—
One box syrup, Lahore to Grant Road, P. W. Bill No. 2227 of 10-6-14, consigned by Govindram Kahanchand to Morarji Gokaldas.
1 box rose water, Grant Road to Ujjain, P. W. Bill No. 93983 of 13-2-14, consigned by Hindi Dawkhana to Gulamali Allimahomed.
3 cases hardware, Aligarh to Baroda, Invoice No. 8, R.R. 838 of 4-7-14, consigned by J. H. Johnson and Co., to the proprietor Baroda Enamel Works.
1 parcel cloth, Surat City to Jetpur, P.W. Bill No. 50653 of 3-6-14, consigned by Premjee Avchal Mistry to Bai Moghai and re-booked to Surat under Jetpur to Surat, P.W. Bill No. 21278 of 11-7-14.
1 case machinery, originally booked from Church Gate to Khanpur, P. W. Bill 271 of 21-10-13, and rebooked from Khanpur to Sirhind under P.W. Bill No. 21 of 13-11-13, and again re-booked from Sirhind to Carnac Bridge Invoice No. R.R. 1386 of 24-3-14, consigned to Messrs. Marshall and Co.
2 casks grass water, Kanauj to Grant Road, Invoice No. I, R.R. 768 of 18-6-14, consigned by Sitaram A. to self.
1 bundle agarbatti, Pandharpur to Nadiad, Invoice No. I, R.R. 1333 of 16-7-14, consigned by Hari Bassappa to self.
1 box containing iron safe, Balsar to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 60, R.R. 328 of 4-7-14, consigned by Mawji Pranjiwandas to self.
7 cases white clay, Lahore to Colaba, Invoice No. 14 of 11-3-14, consigned by Eureka Porcelain Coorks to S. C. Dhondy.
1 tin rose water, Muttra City to Grant Road, P.W. Bill No. 15531 of 13-10-14, consigned to Peerad Bhimji.
1 case electric fans, Lahore to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 7 R.R. 689 of 13-8-13, consigned by the Superintendent Lost Property Office to A. C. Patel.
1 bale C.P. goods, Carnac Bridge to Mehmedabad, Inv. No. 134 R. R. 150 of 18-9-13, consigned by Abdul Karim Haji to self, and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 157 R.R. 91194 of 29-11-13.
1 case luggage Quetta to Grant Road, Invoice No. 9 R.R. 810 of 24-2-13, consigned by Karmali Rajaballi to self.
2 drums rose water, Jalsar to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 5 R.R. 258 of 27-3-14, consigned by Ismailjee N. to self.
1 bundle cloths, originally booked from Surat to Garha Mandla, P. W. Bill 69788 of 6-2-13, and rebooked to Surat, P.W. Bill No. 18 of 12-4-14, consigned by Trimbak Swadeshi Goods to self.
A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-guage section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 8-14, 22, 46-48, 50-58, 3, 1, 47, Case Nos. 68, 70, 125, 126, 134, 239, 253, first and second Nowroji Hill Road, and also at 4-30 p.m. Building Street No. 5256, Case No. 83, Pydhowni Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Seth N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street No. 23-2-4-6 Ward No. 1144 Bell Lane and Esplanade Road.
Building Street No. 8-10-12 Wards No. 1221/1 Bell Lane.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY, INSURED AT THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vasonji Bhanji Shah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 8th February, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his Life Assurance Policy, insured at the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada.

DESCRIPTION OF POLICY.

Policy No. 132133 for Rs. 5,000/- on the life of Shah Vishanji Bhanji, which policy was endowment 15 R. D. 15 plan, i.e. was payable to the assured or his assigns on the 1/5/1921, should he then be living, otherwise in the event of his death before that date to the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of the assured. Notice of death of the assured was given 2nd August 1910 by his brother Damji Bhanji. No assignment has been recorded by the Assurance Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, ON THE BYCULLA PLOTS IN BOMBAY, AND THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN HIS PROPERTIES IN CUTCH.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Meghji Hirji Shah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY,, the 8th February, 1915, at the undermentioned times at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his following properties:—

Arthur Road properties at Byculla Plots in Bombay at 3 p.m., (S.T.),

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land situate on the south side of Arthur Road on the Byculla plots, without the Fort of Bombay, forming a portion of New Survey No. A/3424 and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17¼ kathis or 781 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under "E" Ward No. 7303 (1) 7303 (1a) and Street No. 159 and 159 A A and bounded on the east by the house of Amirally Hyderally on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jiwanji on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by a passage partly belonging to Mia Saheb Ahmed, including his right to receive Rs. 15 per month upto the death of Bai Rambai, widow of Hirji Poonja.

CUTCH PROPERTIES AT 3.30 P.M. (S.T.), ON THE SAME DAY.

Description of properties.

LOT NO. 1:— All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Cutch Tera at Vadh Falia and standing in the name of Doongersey Sojpal and bounded on the east by the property of Nursi Pethraj, on the north by the property of Shah Bhiasey Jevant, on the west by a public road and on the South by a small lane leading to the house of Nursi Pethraj.

LOT NO. II:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Cutch Tera at Nava Pura and standing in the name of Asaria Clever and bounded on the east by a public road, on the north by a narrow lane on the west by the property of Khetsey Jetha and on the South by the property of Patramul Kursi.

LOT NO. III:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Cutch Nalia at Khona Falia and standing in the name of Hirji Samant and bounded on the east by a narrow lane, on the north by the property of Shivji Poonsey Ghella, on the east by the property of Khathwada Bhotia and on the South by the property or Dokerda Khimji.

LOT NO. IV:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Cutch Kothara and standing in the name of Poonja Vasoiya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT THE OUTSTANDINGS DUE TO THE FIRM OF VALLUBHDAS OOKERDA, DECEASED, HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 805 OF 1913.

High Court Suit No. 805 of 1913.

Canji Pragji ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Premji Vallubhdas ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the right to collect the outstandings due to the firm of Vallubhdas Ookerda, deceased High Court Suit No. 805, of 1913 amounting to about Rs. 7,481-1-9,

For further particulars list of outstandings and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., solicitors for the said receiver or to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.—*(Continued.)*

AUCTION SALE OF THE GINNING FACTORY WITH ITS MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., AT SANKLI IN DISTRICT KHANDISH.

High Court Suit No. 805 of 1913.

Kanji Pragji ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Premji Vallubhdas ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 13th day of February, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the following Ginning Factory with buildings, machinery and furniture, etc., at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars:—Ginning Factory at Sankli standing on two pieces of land, described below consisting of Gins, Machinery, bungalow houses, and chawls, standing thereon.

The Ginning Factory is surrounded by wire-fencing and has two wells, 1 Ginning Factory of 40 gins, one storage bungalow, a chawl for workmen and 2 sheds.

The description of lands:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Acres	Goonthas	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
7	2	3	26	
2	2	2	7	23 14 6
3	0	4	16	

LIST OF MACHINERY.

40 Platt Bros. gins, 1 Donkey, 1 Engine by Ruston Proctor, 1 Boiler by Tinker Shenton Ld., 2. Tanks.

Machinery shop consisting of 1 Dhaman, 1 Lathe by Greaves Cotton and Company with accessories.

1 Drill Machine, 1 Vice, 1 Roller Press 1 Anvil and 1 Grinding stone, 1 Hand-pump, 1 Run-cart, 1 Cart-weighing scale by Greaves Cotton & Co., 2 Platform scales, 2 Jacks, and 4 small scales, 10 Shaftings, nozzles, Boiler bricks, bolts old files, saws and gin accessories, etc.

And the furniture such as. 3 Dhamni carts, 3 loading carts, tables, lanterns, cupboards, brass and copper pots, clock benches iron safe, country cots beddings, gadlas takias and sundries.

The property is on view.

N.B:—The intending purchasers are requested to give their private offers to the undersigned 2 days before the sale.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned at the office No. 16, Apollo Street, For, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHAT-COOPER OUT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 14th day of February, 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned, Immoveable property situate at Ghat-Cooper on the G. I. P. Ry., line.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inami Tenure land whereof the fixed annual assessment is Rupees three and Annas six payable to the Inamdar of Kerol together with dwelling house messuage and tenement and a well standing thereon situate on the Agra Road in the village of Kerol (Ghat-Cooper) and in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla in the District of Thana and admeasuring 2024½ square yards be the same little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under No. 17 and bearing Survey No. 68 Pot Nos. 2, 8, and 9 and Survey No. 70 and Pot No. 10 and 11 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a private Road belonging to Padamsey Naranji on or towards the North by the said Agra Road and on or towards the South and west by the vacant land of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the balance Stock-in-trade of the Modern Electric Co., at Kalbadevi Road, near Edward Theatre consisting of electrical goods, fans, lights, etc., will be resumed in small lots on SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNDRILLED WHITE JIVAN SEED PEARLS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co. Jewellers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Javerchand and Co., Jewellers.

1 Lot undrilled jivan seed pearls weighing about 161 chows (about 3,010 cts.)

The same are on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS OF MAIN BUILDING AND DETACHED NEWLY BUILT BUILDING, WITH THE COOK-ROOM, SERVANT AND SWEEPERS' QUARTERS, LATRINES ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO., will sell by public auction, on Thursday the 11th February, 1915, at 4 p.m., situated on the right of Byculla Bridge, at Hansraj Lane, formerly occupied by the Bombay Educational Society. Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

A VERY BIG LOT OF TEAK AND PINE WOOD BOARDS AND CUTTINGS.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned stores at 3 p.m., (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1915, on Frere Road at Alexandra Dock No. 3 shed.

Also teak and pinewood boards and cuttings, in a very large stock will be sold by public auction on MONDAY, 15th February, 1915 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), lying in the compound of Government Dockyard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale which will be delivered at the time of the sale apply to the undersigned

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

Wednesday, February 3rd at 9-30 p. m. S. T.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

In aid of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

By kind courtesy the Proprietors of the PALACE OF VARIETIES, the following Artistes will appear:—

MISS NORAH MOORE: Singer of patriotic and topical songs

MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST: Ve satile singer and clever story-teller.

MISS BELLE SPARKS: Charming singer of sweet songs.

LITTLE MONA: The favourite of Bombay and singer of catchy choruses.

MR. T. CHAMPION: Inimitable Comedian who will sing selected topical and patriotic songs.

THE GAIETY ORCHESTRA.

Admission Rs. 2 only.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE

Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Tuesday, 2nd February.

Sports on skates.

There will be no Practice and Evening Sessions this day as the floor is to be planed for sports at night.

Tuesday, 16th February.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

To-nigh 6-30 & 10 p.m.

and

LAST 2 NIGHTS OF

Miss GERTRUDE GEBEST.
Miss BELLE SPARKS.
LITTLE MONA.

To-morrow 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Special Programme.

Thursday, Feb. 4th
Thursday, Feb. 4th

GRAND GALA NIGHT

LEW MARKS
LEW MARKS

THE POPULAR PLEASING PATRIOTIC PLEASANT PANTOMIMIC PARODIST PRESENTS

1915
1915

OR

THE MARCH TO BERLIN
THE MARCH TO BERLIN

One of the most striking and stirring scenes ever exhibited on any stage.

AN IDEAL IN STAGE REALISM
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX

BRITANNIA AND HER ALLIES

THE BOYS OF
THE BULLDOG BREED
ENGLAND'S SONS

"ONE FOR THE—ALL FOR THEE"

The Grand Finale

"IT S A LONG LONG WAY TO ST. HELENA BUT—MY HOMES RIGHT THERE.

Wonderful Scenic Effects

MISS MAY SHERRARD

WILL FEATURE

THE SONG OF THE SEASON.

BOYS IN KHAKI
BOYS IN BLUE

The Rage of the Pantomimes

BRITANNIA

MISS GERTIE BROOKS

Assisted by chorus of Soldiers and Sailors and Lantern Views of our Grand Old Navy.

JOHN BULL

(LEW MARKS).

COSTUMES BY NOVELLI
SCENERY BY WILL HEAD

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW

FOR

GALA NIGHT

6-30 to 8-30, 10 to 12 p. m.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

LATEST WAR FILMS | An Attractive Budget. | GREATEST WAR-DRAMAS

SEE THE THRILLING AMERICAN—WAR EXCLUSIVE

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN

An Episode of the Spanish-Amercian War.

A Thrilling Drama that moves at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. There are punches galore, exciting battle scenes and a plot that will "grip" from start to finish.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THESE WAR PICTURES.

WAR NEWS | The latest from the front. | A New "Billy Boy" Cartoon. | SEA DREAMS

POMPII—A fine scenic. PIMPLE—A ripping comic.

3 Shows Nightly at—7, 8-15 & 10.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

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Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

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Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents,
Took's Building, Hornby Road

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

Scattered falls of rain have occurred in North-west and Central India. The disturbance in Northern India is slowly advancing eastwards.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Kashmir, Punjab, West United Provinces and central parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st February, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both day and night temperatures are in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual at Jaipur and Kotah. Night temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi; day temperature is in excess at Bikaner but in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.63" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual in the North Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in north-west India have moved eastwards. Cloud has increased in the United and the Central Provinces and the Punjab but decreased in Sind. Precipitation has been local in Baluchistan, east Rajputana, Central India West and the extreme western districts of the Central Provinces. Outside of the area influenced by the disturbed conditions, Mangalore is the only station reporting rainfall.

A few showers are likely in the north and the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces and Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 31st of January 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. Past 24 hours. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	66.3	54.5	82	..	4.80	—2.69
Do. (29th)	77.3	64.5	85	..	0.40	—2.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	81.1	71.3	79	..	3.17	1.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.5	53.7	76	..	0.30	—0.44
Rawalpindi	67.9	46.8	77	..	4.05	0.06
Lahore	73.6	47.0	86	..	1.35	—0.20
Hissar	73.0	45.2	78	..	0.81	..
Ambala	74.7	48.1	91	..	1.92	—0.81
Delhi	70.5	51.0	80	..	1.59	—0.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.4	56.1	71	..	0.51	—0.44
Mainpuri	74.3	51.3	78	..	0.25	—1.05
Jhansi	77.1	50.1	84	0.04	0.13	—0.94
Cawnpore	72.8	52.5	93	..	1.18	0.05
Allahabad	75.6	53.5	82	..	0.78	—0.64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73.7	54.8	62	..	0.52	0.01
Karachi	75.0	56.9	66	..	0.55	—0.28
Ajmer	71.4	54.0	63	..	1.25	0.41
Jaipore	74.2	56.2	87	0.14	0.67	—0.20
Kotah	73.4	57.6	77	..	1.69	1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.2	52.0	51	..	0.16	—0.07
Dwarka	76.3	58.1	68	..	0.09	—0.03
Veraval	85.8	64.8	47	..	0.08	—0.33
Rajkot	87.1	56.8	31	..	0.41	0.08
Bhavnagar Para	85.8	59.0	36	..	0	—0.32
Surat	89.5	67.3	87	..	0.70	0.46
Ahmedabad	85.6	64.2	50	..	0	—0.21
Dessa	84.6	57.3	93	..	0.33	0.01
Neemuch	77.1	54.5	62	..	2.04	1.48
Indore	81.5	59.2	91	0.20	1.25	0.56
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.9	53.8	73	..	0.51	—0.99
Saugor	78.9	56.3	67	..	0.17	—1.37
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	88.4	60.8	82	0.63	1.11	0.17
Akola	87.2	60.7	65	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	88.8	64.3	56	..	1.60	0.17
Nagpur	82.6	60.0	63	..	3.45	1.86
Chanda	85.5	63.4	69	..	2.09	0.81
Raipur	81.2	56.0	73	..	1.24	0.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	71.5	86	..	0.18	—0.36
Ratnagiri	83.9	72.7	71	..	0.42	—0.25
Mormugao	85.4	72.3	89	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	86.3	67.7	92	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.1	61.4	63	..	2.34	1.57
Ahmednagar	87.3	61.5	65	..	1.96	0.88
Poona	90.4	61.7	81	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	89.4	63.3	59	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	87.1	64.1	66	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	81.3	61.1	87	..	?	?
Aurangabad	87.4	61.1	59	..	1.68	0.63
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.0	63.6	53	..	2.05	1.22
Hyderabad	82.1	61.4	84	..	0.86	—0.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.4	73.5	77	0.20	3.61	0.26
Calicut	87.9	75.1	82	..	7.03	0.76
Cochin	88.5	74.5	69	..	13.34	4.79
Colombo	87.2	72.2	90	..	16.49	—4.87
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.9	66.7	90	..	3.04	—3.19
Bellary	90.0	64.3	73	..	2.91	0.72
Cuddapah	88.1	66.4	68	..	3.63	—1.03
Madras	85.3	69.8	83	..	24.41	4.47
Bangalore	82.4	58.8	86	..	2.14	—1.45
Coimbatore	83.8	65.5	70	..	4.01	—0.94
Trichinopoly	89.9	68.2	74	..	5.54	—2.62
Negapatam	83.9	69.8	77	..	18.70	—9.75

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 1st February, 1915 was 30.140 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 33,43,590-12-5; 6th Instalment from Poona Branch, Rs. 5,000; 8th instalment from Karwar District, Rs. 1,862-1-3; All Ranks 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, Rs. 1,27. Subscriptions from Mahokantha, Rs 1,209-8-0; The Thakor Saheb of Limdi towards the expenses of 50 Beds in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital or anywhere else where necessary for wounded soldiers, Rs. 1,025; Subscription from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 901-8-0; of the Bombay Steam Navigation (2nd Instal.) Rs. 891-3-3; 19th instalment from Thana District, Rs. 683-1-6; Members of the Hardinge Cricket Club, Rs. 501 Members of the Bombay Gymkhana (4th instalment), Rs. 500; Subscription from Larkhana District, Rs. 334-2-0; Subscription from Viramgaon, Rs. 251; Chatre's New Indian Circus, through P. R. Cadell Esq., C.I.E., Rs. 101-0-0; Ghat Sarang Kaki Saheb Sher Ali, 100; 5th Monthly Donation from Government Central Press, 77-6-1; 2nd instalment from Members of Subordinate Forest Service, Belgoum, 57-14-0; 2nd Monthly instalment from Officers and Employees, Aden Por Trust, 48-8-0; Subscriptions from Ukharla Taluka Gogo, Rs. 40-0-0; 28th instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 31-3-0; Total Rs. 33,58,483-10-10.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.886 Inche
Temperature of Air	76.4degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.5 "
Dew Point	69.8 "
Reative humidity of Air.....	0.793 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do.	69.1 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	SSE,ESE,SE,WSW.
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight	118 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	WATER. Depth. on Still.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth. on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	1	m 0 11	29 5	1	m 6 14	18 0
		0 7a	27 2		6 0a	15 5
Tu.	2	m 0 40	29 7	2	m 6 44	17 4
		0 47a	27 5		6 56a	15 9
W.	3	m 1 11	29 6	3	m 7 16	16 10
		1 28a	27 7		7 10a	16 5
Th.	4	m 1 44	29 1	4	m 7 51	16 6
		2 12a	27 4		7 47a	17 5
F.	5	m 2 18	28 5	5	m 8 30	16 6
		3 0a	26 10		8 29a	16 9
S.	6	m 2 54	27 6	6	m 9 14	16 8
		3 56a	26 2		9 18a	20 2
Su.	7	m 3 37	26 6	7	m 10 9	17 0
		5 12a	25 7		10 29a	21 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
1 (Monday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 31m
2 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m
3 (Wednesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m
4 (Thursday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 33m
5 (Friday	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
6 (Saturday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
7 (Sunday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 16th 8h. 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-8 a.m., Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-8 a.m. Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40 0 am.

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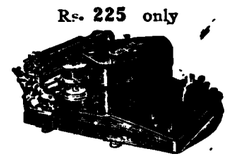

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

Home advices confirm what we have said all along, that the rise in the Home cotton market was influenced by more favourable reports regarding the condition of the textile trade; estimates that the acreage next spring would be considerably reduced; the firmness of such spot markets in the South as were open: and the absence of any Southern hedging operations. The whole of these reasons bunched together may not possibly provide a really satisfactory and substantial reason, but the fact remains, that later on Southern holders came out as hedge sellers, and although this weakened the market somewhat, it certainly did not have any breaking effect on it. If this selling can be maintained to a moderate extent without anything more untoward happening than has been in evidence, the prospect of a relapse occurring may be regarded as negligible.

During the past month the reports regarding American exports are distinctly encouraging, and the conjectures are so optimistic on this score that it is considered the surplus will not exceed two to three million bales, instead of the five to six which was originally anticipated. The Southern holders must also have discovered by this time with relief and satisfaction that the situation was not so bad as it had been represented, and as they had prepared themselves to buffet against a veritable cyclone of depression, it may safely be assumed they can comfortably weather a disturbance asked to of a much milder nature.

It may be a flight of fancy to have been effected believe that the buying which has count is sympathetic on German and Austrian ac of the war than of an earlier termination would require a has been predicted. But it would to ascribe this highly imaginative inspiration the enemy, to trade vitality on the part of Austria are making the belief that Germany be prepared to step in ing strenuous efforts again whatever trade they may be the result of the war. And yet only if this has been seriously suggested. The strength of the cotton market must depend upon the demand for finished goods, and as the reports on this question get more favourable everyday from all quarters of the globe, the possibility of any material decline in the price for the raw staple appears to be now more remote than ever.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Bombay, 1st Feb.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRECTION.

Please read actual Imports 88,000 and not 77,000 in our Saturday's issue.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	26,119

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M.-J.		4.88
J.-J.		.....
J.-A.		4.96
A.-S.		4.99
S.-O.		.....
O.-N.		5.07
N.-D.		.....
D.-J.		.....
J.-F.		5.11

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
29th Jan Close ..	4.88	4.95	5.06	5.10½
30th Jan. Open ..	4.85	4.92	5.04	5.08½
30th Jan. Close ..	4.88	4.96	5.07	5.12
	pl. 1	pl. 1	pl. 1	pl. 1½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
29th Jan. Close	6.76	6.94	7.24
30th Jan. Open	...	...	...
30th Jan. Close	6.78	6.95	7.25
	pl. 2	pl. 1	pl. 1

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
28th Jan. Close.	8.52	8.80	9.23
29th Jan. Close	8.46	8.74	9.14
30th Jan. Close	8.48	8.76	9.19
	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 5

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
28th Jan. Close..	8.23	8.46
29th Jan. Close	8.17	8.39
30th Jan. Close.	8.18	8.42
	pl. 1	pl. 3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The market opened steady at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 above Saturday's lowest rates, and advanced a further Rs. 2.

There was only a very moderate demand, but sellers were comparatively scarce, and the market being so narrow, even a moderate demand serves to put up prices.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March), Rs. 188-189.
Fully Good Bengals (March), Rs. 130.
Fine M. G. Broach (March), Rs. 145.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March), Rs. 156.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steadier, and rates have advanced 1-32 on both sides of the account.

Business, however, continues on the dull side.

The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is 21 lakhs down.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 29/32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7/8d. February.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 9-32l.
Francs 3 m-s. do	172½ nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong	131½
Do. Shanghai	167
60 d-s. Yokohama	147 to 147½

BULLION

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	9 0
Australian Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0 0
Bombay Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	Rs.	15	13 0
English Dragons	Rs.	15	0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	Rs.	58	14 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone steady.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready. Rs. 8-6, R.D. per cwt.
White Pessi, April-May ..... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent ...G.....Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 7-14, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Tone easier.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. 7. per cwt.
Cuttack Gujerat Apl.-May.... Rs. 7-13, B. T.
Poppyseed. Tone ...
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone firm.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 31, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 32, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Forward April-May .....Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 4-9, R. D. per cwt.
Mimbra ..... Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent.... Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.

ARRIVALS.

30th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,998
Central India	1,139
Barsi & Nagpur	1,022
Berar	4,781
Central Provinces	2,588
Dhollera	86
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	....
Westerns	54
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,936
Rajputana	131
Sind	350
Total	15,085
Total for 2 days.....	31,976
„ to date since 1s Sept. 1915.	5,90,428
„ same time last season	13,74,690

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	15,085	31,976	350,802	484,209
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	1,042	1,161	176,430	189,151
Linseed	1,084	1,509	23,150	107,155
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	1,153	1,986	30,993	6,444
Gingellyseed	7,476	9,660	92,905	340,718
Poppyseed	...	...	125	1,940
Groundnut	4,984	5,900	132,317	287,236
Castorseed	3,458	3,488	66,340	164,892
Rice	6,365	7,068	275,259	228,235
Myrabollams	2,066	3,429	81,601	83,952
Cottonseed	16,776	19,439	401,273	859,540
Mowraseed	242	262	6,886	7,314
Gram	707	1,486	24,838	26,406
Joowari	691	3,184	102,082	142,947
Barley	756	965	3,490	1,168
Maize	..	..	785	76

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing on January 7th, say:—

GOLD.

Again this week, the withdrawals from the Bank of England exceeded the receipts by that institution considerably.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Dec. 31st £637,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 31st £400,000 released from the amount set aside on account of Indian Gold Standard Reserve.
Jan. 5th £8,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Jan. 1st £1,014,000 in foreign gold coin.
Jan. 6th £1,000,000 set aside on account of Treasury Note Reserve Fund.

The additional £1,000,000 set aside as above makes the total of that Reserve £19,500,000.

The reduction on balance during the week was £969,000.

Appended are the official figures with regard to New Imperial Gold Coin issued, and worn coin withdrawn, during the calendar years 1913 and 1914.

Issued.

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Sovereigns	24,583,789	11,501,170
Half-Sovereigns	3,055,000	3,625,000
Total	27,638,789	15,126,170

Withdrawn.

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Sovereigns	1,745,000	846,000
Half-Sovereigns	1,155,000	629,000
Total	2,900,000	1,475,000

An Exchange Telegram from America gives the gold production in the United States of America for 1914 as $92,823,000 (£18,564,600) as against $88,885,000. (£17,777,000) for 1913.

SILVER.

The tone has been quite steady, and prices have shown less vacillation than has been manifested of late.

Probably the chief reason for this absence of fluctuation is the narrowness of the market. There has not been much offering in the way of supplies, and the limited amount of purchasing orders from the Indian Bazaars, China and elsewhere absorbed this with ease.

Under date of Dec. 12th advice has been received from India that "the mail steamer from China has brought £35,000 from Shanghai" and that "the Local Stock Exchange is to be opened on the 16th instant, and it is likely that the silver settlement business may also be resumed here before long."

An Indian Currency Return for the 31st ultimo reads as follows:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

Note Circulation	60.83
Reserve of Rupees ...dia	29,87.
Reserve of Gold in Indian Securities	9,31.
Reserve of East Irin England	10,00.
Reserve of Gol...urities in England	7,65.
Reserve of £ in Bombay consists of 4,700 bars,	4,00.

The stoared with 4,500 last week.

as consignment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Jan. 1 22 5/8 cash.
Jan. 2 22 9/16 cash.
Jan. 4 22 5/8 cash.
Jan. 5 22 5/8 cash.
Jan. 6 22 11/16 cash.
Jan. 7 22 3/4 cash.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22.646 cash.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

HARDSHIPS OF PASSENGERS ON COASTING STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to draw public attention to the inconveniences and hardships of the inhabitants of the Konkan travelling by coasting steamers.

At the end of the Christmas holidays I was a second-class passenger from Vengurla to Bombay on board one of the steam boats of the coasting navigation companies of Bombay. Before we reached Jaitapur the crowd grew so big that scarcely any room was left to move about. At the next bunder a file of half-naked coolies, who were deck-passengers, was marched on to the second class, which was already overful. They were ordered to sit on the skirts of beds stretched by the second-class passengers in spite of vehement protests of the latter. The miscellaneous baggage, of these coolies was huddled up on the space occupied by the ladies and gentlemen, who had paid higher fares for better accommodation and purer air. The ticket-inspector, on being complained to curtly replied: "I do what I am pleased to do. You do what you can." All protests were unavailing and drew only impudent remarks from the over-bearing man in charge of the passengers.

The intruders' sufferings from seasickness caused indescribable offence to their neighbours. Ladies and children were most annoyed. The bundles of the coolies contained things which sent out most offensive smells. While such was the lot of the upper class of passengers, it is easy to imagine how those on the deck fared when packed like sheep in a fold. Their sufferings are really indescribable.

There is another matter that urgently calls for redress. On arriving at the ports passengers are surrounded by a number of importuning servants of the competitive companies, each side urging that their particular steamer is bigger, cleaner and swifter than that of the rival company. They raise a hue and cry to attract passengers and to induce them to be patrons of their enterprising company. At times they pick most odious quarrels with poor and ignorant men, if they happen to fail to patronise them. They are a regular nuisance to the travellers.

Will the various port authorities and the companies concerned take early steps to check these malpractices and remedy the grievances of the travelling public?—Yours, etc.

B. B. N.

Vengurla, Jan. 26.

A correspondent wires from Amroati that at a public meeting held there on Friday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dole was congratulated on the honour recently conferred on him by the Government.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D.15

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 31.

Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai Jan. 12
Saima	Ramunia	Bangkok Jan. 6
Rahmani	Evans	Calcutta Jan 17
Westminster	Williams	Calcutta Jan. 18

February 1st.

Nippon	Landguest	Gottenburg Dec. 16

DEPARTURES.

February 1st.

Chakla	Allen	Karachi
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	Kobe
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:-

S.S. Trold.	Anderson	Colombo
S.S. City of London	Elliott	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer	Varela	for Persian Gulf
„	Tena	for Genoa
„	Soyo Maru	Abadan
„	Saima	for Bangkok

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain H. Nomura, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain D. Evans, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she left on January 17, with a general cargo.

S. S. Westminster:—The steamer Westminster, 2,764 tons, Captain W. J. Williams, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she left on January 18, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Nippon:—The Japan Line steamer Nippon, 2,521 tons, Captain A. Landguest, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gotenburg, which port she left on December 16, with a general cargo.

S. S. Trold:—The steamer Trold, 2,036 tons, Captain E. Anderson, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

S. S. City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the outward Mails of the 16th ultimo passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th ultimo.

PRINCES DOCK.

Monday, February 1st. 1915.

Bahaduri	Mahomed	B. S. & Co.
Sutrarji	Goolam Allin	
Subarmati	Sahidin	
Irawadi	Goslam	
Bengonia	Howse	J. Macintosh & Co.
Dwarka	Moson	M. M. & Co
Firazoe	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Sardinia	Zeffery	P. O. & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Zayani	Wecke	H. S. Shorstry
Eden Hall	Kemp	K. Nixon & Co
Varela	Dume	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Banca	King	P. O. & Co
Kirin Maru	Isuda	N. Y. Kaisha
Luxon Maru	Migata	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Bensu	W. & A. G. & Co
Rydale	Gray	K. Nixon & Co
Baroda	Horsecoft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

City of London	Elliot	K. N. & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Roma	A. Cagialo	

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Jelunga	Sullivan	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Indrawati	Oosman	B. S. N. Co.
Saraswabi	Nola	„

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Murch	
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. Co
Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co
Baron Cawdor K	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Egyptian	Payne	T. M. & Co.
Fair Port	Gregon	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	Y. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Nippon	Landguest	
Rahmani	Evans	B. & P. S. N. Co
Roma	Cogliolo	Italian P.S.N. Co
Saima	Ramunia	F. F. Campbell
Soyo Maru	Ozawa	
Trold	Anderson	T. M. & Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	B. E. C. & Co.
Westminster	Williams	

EXPORTS.

Feb. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aden Hall (s) 520 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 84 bales cotton, 100 bales cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 53 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co.; 150 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.; 50 bales hemp, H. Govnidjee; 30 bales wool, M. Balia; 1,787 cwts. groundnut oil cake, The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 2,000 cwts. pure groundnut cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aden Hall (s) 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. jinjilly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,980 cwts. jinjilly seed, John Fachiri; 6,200 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aden Hall (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 cwts. kajoo kernels, R. Damjee and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, Sewjee Khetsee and Co.; 2 cwts. bees wax, 27 cwts. pepper, M. A. Kayum; 2½ cwts. ivory, A. Laduck.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 40 bales sheep and goat skins, 80 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 8 bales sheep skins, 9 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 58 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 50 cwts. cotton seed, oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 75 cwts. khismiss, Dewjee Passoo and Co.; 150 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 19 bales sheep skins, 37 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 3 bales animal hair, J. M. Rahimtoola; 30 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 6 bales cow hides, E. Mohomed; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 4 cwts. Bombay ducks, 3 cases Indian condiments, N. K. Jassawalla; 18 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 60 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 52 cwts. cashew nuts, 42 cwts. nut megs, 20 cwts. cardamoms, N. Kascum.

FOR HULL.

Frankenfels (s) 52 bales hemp, J. Rastamjee; 2,040 cwts. groundnut oil cake, T. Morrison and Co.; 4,012 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhimjee; 750 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Begonia (s) 1,000 tons, manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR LEITH.

Begonia (s) 60,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Dandolo (s) 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 700 bales cotton, K. Dewchand and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 4,070 cwts. castor seed, E. Holzach; 725 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Firoozi (s) 50 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 112 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 225 cwts. poppy seed, Dawoodally and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca (s) 250 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 700 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 305 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 10 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 204 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nizam from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—377 bales 298 cases cot ton yarn, 1,155 bales 2,344 cases 2 trusses cotton goods, 4 cases cotton and artificial silk, 1 case cotton and artificial silk goods, 1 case 5 bales woollen goods, 7 cases mixed woollen goods, 22 cases mixed cotton goods, 4 cases linen goods, 2 bales blankets, 60 bales canvas, 21 bales jute cloth, 101 coils cotton banding, 48 casks tiles, 2,320 nongs bricks, 44 cases glycerine, 15 casks 145 drums magnesium chloride, 19 casks 2 drums zinc chloride, 2,222 kegs 290 bags lubricating soda, 221 drums caustic soda, 10 cases bicarbonate of potash, 535 kegs soda crystals, 500 bags 10 casks soda ash, 95 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 100 barrels copperas, 19 cases [illegible] sulphur 7 kegs borax, 204 drums bleaching powder, 100 cases muriate of ammonia, 6 drums muriate of [illegible] barrels 100 casks sulphate of alumina, 8 casks nitrate of lead, 25 casks carbolic powder, 60 cases carbonate of ammonia, 20 bags Epsom salt, 1 case candles, 6 cases cigarettes, 38 cases tobacco, 470 bundles buckets, 231 boxes window glass, 1,259 crates 10 bundles bottles, 3 cases 3 trusses buffalo pickers, 28 casks gum tragasol, 41 cases medicines and medicinal spirits, 1,496 casks China clay, 30 boxes corn flour, 16 bags sago flour, 212 cases 390 hogsheads ale and stout, 70 cases 965 hogsheads ale, 28 hogsheads stout, 467 cases beer, 23 cases rum, 1,004 cases whisky, 120 cases spirits, 230 cases wine, 2 cases locks, 145 barrels lubricating oil, 3 barrels sperm oil, 20 drums cylinder oil, 70 drums linseed oil, 36 drums 381 kegs 51 cases 20 casks paint, 255 bales 20 cases paper, 1,004 bales old newspapers, 2 cases perfumery, 19 cases confections, 298 cases 31 casks provisions, 95 bundles 706 cases 4,081 boxes 200 kegs 9 barrels 5 casks soap, 29 barrels tallow, 11 cases umbrella furniture, 1 case 1 parcel umbrellas.

S. S. Echunga from Gladstone, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—170 tons fodder, 2,132 tons coal.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 package papers, 11 packages assays, 8 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes specie, 1 box gold coins, 1 box gold and silver coins, 1 box 772 bars silver, 51 cases dry colour, 7 cases aniline, 2 cases cigarettes, 1 jotta soap, 1 bundle coffee, 52 numbrs empty flanks.

S. S. Varela from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—21 bundles skins, 4 bales carpets, 33 cases almonds, 50 cases 30 carboys rose water, 102 baskets onions, 31 baskets potatoes, 3 bags seeds, 10 cases provisions, 5 bags sugar.

CAPTURE OF A GERMAN "SPY SHIP."

ENEMY FOUND ASLEEP BY AUSTRALIANS'

When the Australian Expeditionary Forces were seizing the German possessions in New Guinea they secured a valuable prize in the German Government yacht Komet, which has since been put to use in connection with the Australian Navy.

The story of the capture of the Komet is interesting. Just before the departure of the Berrima from Rabaul with Australian troops, on Oct. 4, the wireless station at Namanula intercepted a mysterious message from an unlocated wireless station containing —apparently for the benefit of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau—elaborate details as to the disposition of the Australian ships, and the numbers of troops in New Britain.

It was surmised that this information proceeded from the Komet, of whose location the authorities were uncertain.

Acting on information brought in by natives, however, a small force started off southwards on Oct. 8, to a place about 190 miles distant from Rabaul. On the night of the 10th one of the prizes captured at Rabaul, which was conveying the expedition arrived off a small island which partially concealed the mouth of a tiny harbour near Cape Wilson, almost inaccessible from the land. Hearing from natives on the island that the object of their quest was lying in the little harbour, a few men proceeded to a point of the island overlooking the harbour. The Komet was just visible, a dark shadow on the surface of the water, with a single light burning faintly at her masthead. Hastily returning, Commander Jackson brought the steamer quietly round the island till she lay right across the mouth, her 12-pounder gun levelled at the Komet waterline, while the machine guns threatened to sweep the decks with a hail of bullets at the first sign of resistance. A small party having rowed to the Komet climbed quietly on board, to find that every man of her crew, save the captain, was sound asleep. The captain was beginning to shave. Suddenly the door of his cabin opened. He turned to see who the intruder might be and found himself staring down the barrel of a large revolver. The ship was taken.

"PEACE SO DEAR TO MY HEART."

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND HIS HOPES.

According to a Venice message the Emperor Francis Joseph received a deputation of Galician nobles on January 10 in the Schoenbrunn Palace, Vienna.

He replied to their protestations of loyalty in a speech in which he twice referred to the possibility of peace.

The Emperor expressed sorrow and sympathy for Galicia in this time of grave trial, and expressed the hope that "your country will find a recompense in a lasting and honourable peace, bringing a period of prosperity and great industrial progress."

The Emperor promised his active assistance "at the moment our united forces can bring about the peace so dear to my heart."

The Vienna official municipal market report, which arrived at Venice, says that over 2,000 people fetched coal from the municipal stand, some walking many miles.

Trade in flour and corn has practically ceased. Many bakeries have been forced to close owing to lack of flour.

The shortage of eggs is not being felt because there is no flour with which to make puddings.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN THOUGHT.

THE "DAILY NEWS AND LEADER."

In two respects the Indian National Congress at Madras differs from all its predecessors. At no previous Congress have expressions of loyalty to Great Britain been carried unanimously amid scenes of such wild enthusiasm; and no Governor has ever visited the sittings of the Congress before. Perhaps the two are not entirely unconnected. It is certain that Lord Pentland's action marks a definite and probably a permanent breach in the attitude to the Congress hitherto obstinately maintained by official India. Thus considered, it is a most valuable precedent for which the Governor of Madras deserves all credit.

No one pretends that the Indian Congress is an ideally constituted body. But if it had all the faults which its detractors allege in their most exaggerated form it would still be true that the Congress is for the present the sole organisation through which Indian opinion, or at least an important section of it, can find expression more or less untrammelled by the interference either of officials or native princes. It is the only real product so far of Indian aspirations for self-government. On that ground alone it deserves respect, whatever its temporary imperfections.

In reality, it has always been fairly clear that the real root of the semi-official criticisms directed against it has not been the weaknesses, but the strength of the Congress. What the objectors dislike is the idea of a self-governing India in itself, not the failings from which in India, as in every country which has ever attained autonomy, the pioneers of the movement are by no means free. Lord Pentland, by his bold action, has made it extremely difficult even for officialdom to revert to its former glacially contemptuous attitude, and he has chosen his time most admirably.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC."

The annual meetings of the National Indian Congress have frequently furnished opportunities for somewhat bitter criticism of the British administration, but whatever may have been said in the past, there is no question at the present moment as to the enthusiastic loyalty of the members of the Congress. Hitherto British officials have markedly abstained from giving any kind of approval to the Congress, but Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, very wisely set a new example by paying an official visit to the Congress. Amid tremendous enthusiasm, a resolution was moved declaring the unswerving loyalty of the Indian National Congress to the British Crown, and eloquent speeches were delivered by leading members of the Congress.

All this must be gall and wormwood to our German enemies, who based many of their hopes on a prophesied revolt in India; but it is exactly what Englishmen with a knowledge of India anticipated. The fact that our methods of government are criticised—and often severely criticised—in time of peace does not in the least preclude our fellow-subjects in India from rallying to the flag in time of war. On the contrary, the very liberty of criticism which is enjoyed under the British Flag is itself a reason for maintaining a Government which can afford to give such freedom to its subjects.

THE "NEW STATESMAN."

The three days' sitting of the Indian National Congress at Madras would in normal times have been notable by reason of the chairmanship of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the respected leader of the Constitutional Party in Bengal. As it was, the meeting of December, 1914, will be remembered, first as the war session, and secondly as the first occasion on which a Governor was present. It was Lord Minto who broke the foolish Dufferin-Curzon tradition of official hostility to the Congress by formally receiving the resolutions. Lord Hardinge carried Viceregal friendliness a step further, and now Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, has done what might with great advantage to official India have been done twenty years ago: he has attended a sitting of the Congress in order to show that the British Government can have no objection whatever to the organisation of independent Indian opinion.

The position of India in the Empire was emphatically affirmed by the Congress leaders and enthusiastically endorsed by the delegates; and, naturally, no countenance was given to the argument, constantly repeated in the Anglo-Indian Press, that the Morley reforms have made the National Congress a superfluous body. The chairman of the Madras Committee, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, declared that no thought of the dissolution of the Congress could be entertained until self-government for India under the Crown was much nearer than it is to-day.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, in his presidential address, put aside controversial matters and dealt largely with the necessity of a national system of mass education, the creation of which he described as the groundwork of the Congress. The contention implies that Indian public men have come round to the view of constructive effort outside the political field, which has been urged for many years by Mr. Gokhale.

THE "OUTLOOK."

Twenty years ago the meeting of the

(Continued on Page 9.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Y. W. C. A. Annual Meeting, Wellington Lines, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Chess Club Tournament, Prize Distribution, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition opens.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting, Empire Theatre, Murzban Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Relief Fund. Esplanade Bandstand, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels, Santa Cruz.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Bombay Gas Company's Social Club Fancy Dress Dance, Club Grounds, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

Tata Hydro-Electric Works: Inauguration of first delivery of power, Parel, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 2.

1. Parade.—Parades for the week ending February 6th:—
'To-day Tuesday the 2nd Inst.—Santa Cruz "C" and "D" Troops. Rendezvous Camp Riding School 7 a.m. punctually. Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Wednesday 3rd Inst.—Fort.—"A" and "B" Troops at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles. Thursday evening 5-30 p.m. parade at the Fort Riding School for non-efficients. Dress.—Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of W. S. Walcott, at Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... "Radetzky" ..... Joh. Strauss.
Overture ....."La Lyre D'or" .....A. Herman.
Valse ....."Santiago" .....A. Carbin.
Selection "The Bohemian Girl". M. W. Balfe.
Barcarole. "Love came from Fairyland"... P. Lincke.
Song ..."Within your eyes, love" ...P. Lincke.
Gavotte... "The way to the Heart". P. Lincke.
Mazurka..... "La Gipsy" .....L. Gaune.

BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme o music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS.

His Excellency the Governor has consented to perform the ceremony of switching on the power at the Tata Hydro-Electric Receiving Station at Parel at 5-15 p.m. on Monday next.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament will be held this evening at 6-15 at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

FIRE IN MOTOR GARRAGE.

About 2 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out in the motor garriage of the Bombay Motor Company at Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. The Colaba and Fort engines quickly repaired to the scene and put out the fire in about five minutes. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 200. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the fusing of an electric wire.

MR. H. P. H. DASTUR.

ENTERTAINED BY THE BAR.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, who recently acted as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was entertained by legal practitioners in the Bombay Police courts, on Saturday. About 60 barristers and pleaders attended the entertainment, which was held in Mr. Frank Oliviera's bungalow, at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. S. B. Kapadia and S. Y. Dalvi-pleaders, spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Dastur's tenure of office as Presidency Magistrate. They said all the high hopes and expectations entertained about Mr. Dastur had been quite fulfilled. Mr. Dastur had made himself popular both with the members of the Bar and the public. He had shown great ability and independence and had been invariably courteous to the members of the Bar. The speakers hoped that Mr. Dastur would be permanently appointed to the Bench when a vacancy arose. They all wished him long life and prosperity.

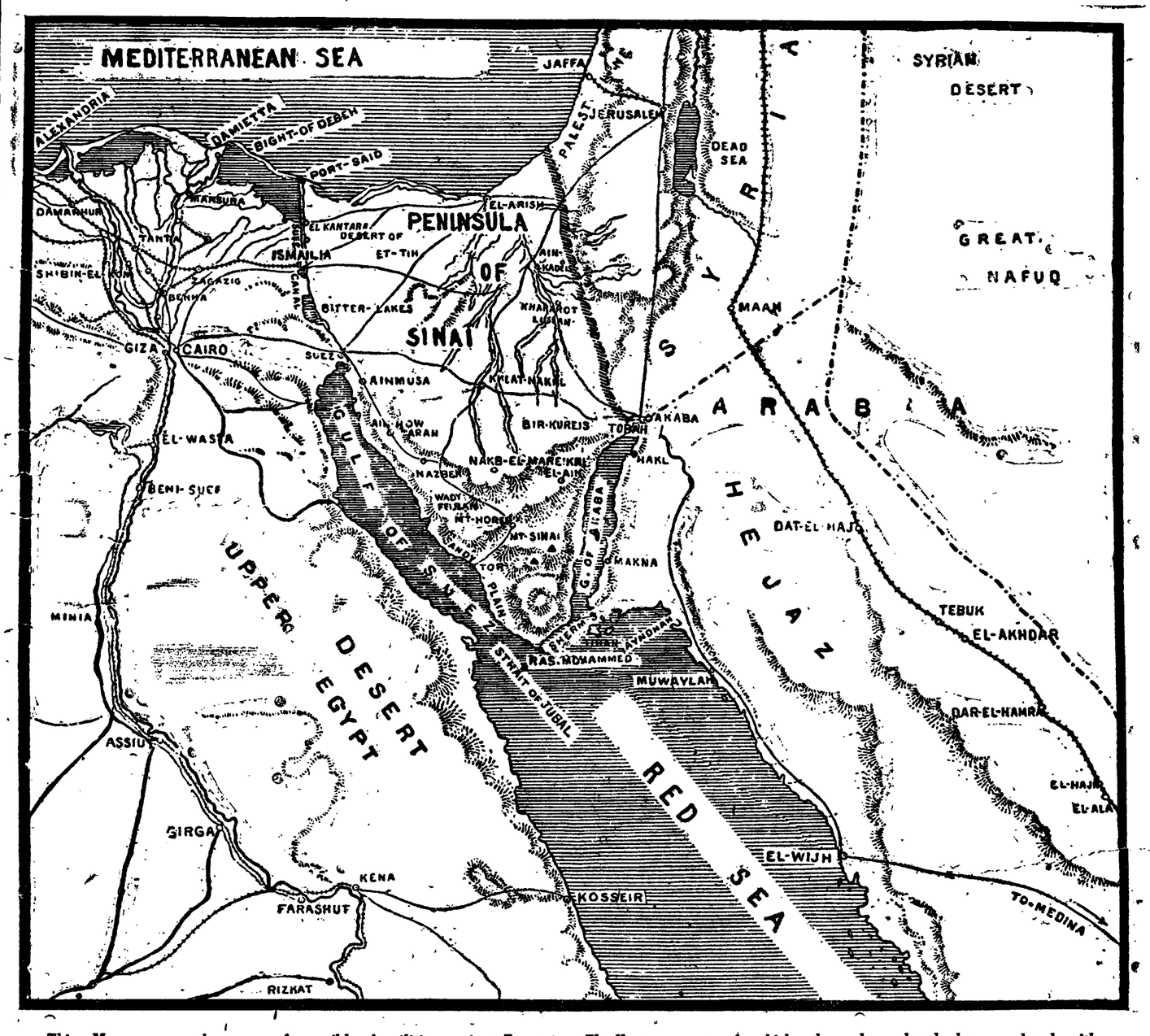
Mr. Dastur, in reply, thanked those present for the honour done to him there that afternoon. He said that if he had been able to satisfactorily discharge his duties, the result was due to the assistance, sympathy and kindness shown to him by the members of the Bar.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

HYDERABAD STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. E. A. Seaton, M.A., the official guardian for Hyderabad students in England, having represented to his Highness' Government that young men less than twenty years old who proceed to England are in danger of being completely denationalised and swayed by undesirable influences his Highness' Government have ordered that the age of such students shall not be below twenty years.

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.



This Map covers the area of possible hostilities against Egypt. El Kantara east of which these has already been a brush with theenemy is due South of Port Said. It is announced that he Turks now occupy Katia 25 miles north-east of Kantara with outposts at Bir-el-Duerdar, 12 miles nearer, at Moyaharab. 25 miles east of Bitter Lakes and at Birmabeluk, ten miles east of Suez.

MAHALUXMI RACES,

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. G. K.'s ch am g Coat of Arms, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Cap and Gown, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch e g Forfeit, aged.
H. H. Jam Sahib's br e g Punt, aged.
Capt. Hilliar's br e m Lakme, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, 5 years.
Mr. R. Craig McKerrow's ch e m Lady James, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e h Arthur B., 4 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, 5 years.
Mr. Homi Billimoria's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Madrina, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton, aged.

THE ALEXANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile

Mr. Gussy's b e g North, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 5 years.
Zemindar of Nazergunge's b e m Miss Drake, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Double Chin, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e g First Call II (late Last Call), aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch aus g Lithosian, 6 years.
Mr. W. Priestley's br e m Katharos, 6 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot, aged.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 3 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Rahee, 4 years.
Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's g a h Malayeb 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3¾, aged.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia, 6 years.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 3 years.
Mr. Hoosain Ahoo's g a h Magic, 4 years.
Mr. Pillcum's b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3¾, 4 years.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's b a h Victory (late Mulberry), 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 5 years.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's g a h Ringmaster, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's g a h Ragtime, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Sphere, 4 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 4 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, 6 years.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3, aged.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's g a h Paradox, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 13-3½, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Royal Court, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Columbus, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado, 3 years.
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's b a h Thorium, 4 years.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Mirza Hoosein's g a h Nayel Pasha 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3¼, 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2¾, 6 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, 5 years.
Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador, 14-0, 4 years.
Captain W. Morland's b a h Clarenceux, aged.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. D. Batliboy's b a h Nawag, 14-0, aged.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
Messrs. Kali Charan and Shaik Esmail's g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shami, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold, 4 years.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Tulwar, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Bhatty Chief, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Balkan Prince, 3 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Adonis, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 3 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat, 6 years.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kaharaman, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass's g a h Polish, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 13-3½.

TIE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalor's b a h Tofic Pasha, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The first competition in connection with the annual Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament is the Veterans' Doubles Handicap. Yesterday the first semi-final of this was played, and a very close match it proved to be. There was a distinct superiority in the play of Reid and Preston in the first set, but there was nothing in it in the second. These two went ahead, but Hart and Creswell drew level at 5-all, took the lead but after the thirteenth game the others went out with three successive games.

Following are results to date:—

VETERANS' DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Major Fellowes and D. B. Binning beat Trevor Robinson and F. L. Muir; H. E. Harrington and J. Reid beat J. D. Flynn and A. Campbell; T. J. Reid and C. H. M. Critchley beat Sir F. L. Sprott and A. H. Froom; W. Reid and Major Preston beat W. P. Pechey and N. R. Medley. Major Novis and Rev. Gray, H. R. Greaves and W. M. Laidlaw, W. J. McCaulis and G. H. B. Radcliffe, H. E. Hart and P. W. Creswell, byes.

SECOND ROUND.

Greaves and Laidlaw beat Novis and Gray, Fellowes and Binning beat Harrington and Reed, Reid and Preston beat Reed and Critchley, Hart and Creswell beat McCaulis and Radcliffe.

SEMI-FINAL.

Reid and Preston —2/6 beat Hart and Creswell plus 1/6; 6-4, 9-7.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

The draw is as follows:—

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds minus 15 Bye, Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Nelson, scr. v. Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt, scr.; Mrs. Holmes and Miss Kiddle, plus 3/6 v. Mrs. Trevor Robinson and Mrs. Cooke, plus 2/6; Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. W. Reid, plus 3/6, Bye.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN COMMITTEE.

A preliminary meeting of the Holika Sammelan Committee, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Servants of India Society to consider what steps should be taken to organise this year's Holika Sammelan.

POONA MURDER TRIAL.

STATEMENTS BY ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 1.

At the trial of Head Constable Daniel Solomon and two bricklayers in connection with the alleged murder of a coolie, named Vishram, in the house of the first accused on the night of 26th December, Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, to-day recorded the statements of the accused.

Daniel Solomon in reply to the Court said that on the 26th December he had gone to Bhopadi Village outside Kirkee as his informer had told him that thieves who had stolen a dressing case of Lord Sandhurst some 12 or 13 years ago had arranged to bring the property for disposal to Bhopadi. He returned to Poona by the 9-30 p.m. train and reached his house at 10-40 p.m. He only heard of the death of Vishram some days later. He had not burned the deceased's clothes, the ashes found being the remains of fire which the labourers had lighted in order to warm themselves. The other two accused had told him that the old wall had fallen on Vishram and killed him.

The second and third accused adhered to their former statements. The hearing was adjourned.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution at Waudby Road. Her Excellency was received at the school by Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Mr. J. A. Dalal, Mr. F. B. Master, Dr. Muncherji Colah and Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, directors, Mr. R. P. Mody, Secretary Lady Tata and Mrs. Stewart, the Head Mistress.

Her Excellency was shown round every class and she expressed herself greatly satisfied with all she saw. She took a keen interest in the laboratory room, where the chemistry class is held. Her Excellency was then conducted to the central hall, where all the girls, who numbered about 170, assembled and an interesting programme of music was gone through, including Le Marseille, which was much appreciated by her Excellency. The programme ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

Before leaving, her Excellency was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Goolbanu Cursetji, a daughter of Mr. C. M. Cursetji, and she obtained a promise that the girls would be given a holiday to-day.

It has been decided by the school authorities that they should charge a small fee for admission at this year's prize-distribution, when a concert will be held under the patronage of their Excellencies and the proceeds will be forwarded to the War Fund. At the unanimous request of the school children, the value of the prizes, which comes to about Rs. 500, will also be forwarded to the War Fund, and only certificates will be given away to the successful students.

LUCKNOW RACES.

RESULTS OF THIRD DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

In spite of a dull cloudy evening and the dust haze obscuring the horses at times especially towards the dusk the racing was again good and the attendance better than on the first day:—

DESERT HANDICAP.—Five furlongs.

Genl. Obaidullah Khan's RED FISH, 8-2, Purtosingh 1
Rajendra Singh's MAFUSH, 9-5 Bowley. 2
Mr. Sydney Smith's GREAT POWER 6-7, Durga 3
Capt. Pollock Morris' CINNAMON, 7-9, Williamson 4
Thirteen ran.

The race:—To a good start the field raced together, then Mohsel, Mafush, Cinnamon and Old Joe alternately showed in front. A furlong from home Mafush was leading, when Red Fish came through and got the verdict by a neck.

Time—1 min. 8 3-5 secs.

Betting:—Evens Mafush 2 to 1 Mohsel, sixes and tens the others.

HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES.—2 miles over 8 flight.

Mr. Mostyn Owens' QUEEN OF THE WOLVES, 9-0 Williamson 1
Captain Cairnes' KIT GREY LEG, 9-5, Hoyt 2
Mr. Butlers SHOLTO, 11-7, Mr. Roddick. 3
Also ran:—Roden 11-5; Saxonite 11-3; Betty, Birr and Sholto.

The race:—Sholto followed by Kit Grey Leg and Betty Birr led right round the course. At the last jump Kit went to the front followed by Queen of the Wolves. A good race resulted the latter winning by a neck, 3 lengths second and third.

Time:—3mins. 57 1-3secs.

Betting 2 to 1 against Queen of the Wolves, 3 to 1 Betry Birr, sixes the others.

POINTS CUP.—Six furlongs.

Genl. Obidullah Khan's ARTINGTON 9-3, Bowley 1
Mr. Goculdas KIORA, 9-12, Ruiz 2
Mr. Titwillow's LITTLE ARCH, 9-2, Mr. Roddick 3
Mr. Sandford's FRIENDSHIP 7-4, ... 4
Also ran:—Ormy 9-13; Maori King 9-7; Maud 8-7; Footsteps 7-11; Shamrock 6-12; Sirenia 6-11.

The race:—Moori King was left a few length at the start. Kiora led followed by Litle Arch and Artington, the latter going ahead and winning by a length 1½ leng.

Time:—1min. 17 1-5 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Kiora, 4 to 1 Artington and Little Arch, 5 to 1 Maori King and tens the others.

GOOMTEE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' ORIFLAMME 9-7 Ruiz ... 1
General Obaidullah Khan's IMPERIALIST 7-10, Purtosingh 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Patialas ALICE 8-12 3
Captain Cumrell's LADY TARAGEN 8-0. 4
Eleven ran.

The race:—Pistol went ahead of the others and led by two lengths, but at the quarter mile Imperialist and Oriflamme overtook the leader and Oriflame won by a head-half length.

Time:—1 min. 31secs.

Betting:—Evens Oriflamme, 3 to 1 Mavourneen sixes and tens the others.

RESIDENCY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MINES 8-2, Trenoweth 1
Capt. Meynells' SILVER MEMORY 7-7 ...2
Mr. Lauder's MAHONEY BOY 9-12, Kuhn 3
Also ran:—Vic's Pride 8-10; Khan 8-1;

The race:—A good start all the horses kept level till round the bend when Mines showed in front. Near the three furlongs Fickle Hugh went to the front but soon died away. Silver Memory and Mahoney Boy coming in second and third.

Won by short head—1½ lengths.

Time:—1min. 16 2-5 secs.

Dancing Mistress 7-11.

DILKUSHA PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Koer Saheb or Patiala's LUCKY MAID, 9-13, Southall 1
Col. Holme's BARMAID, 6-11, Melsom 2
The Yuvaraj of Mysore's KITTY KENT, 3-11, Brown 3
Also ran:—Saheria 9-12, Little Wonder 7-9.

Betting:—Evens Sahana, 2 to 1 Kitty Kent, sixes the others.

The race:—Lucky Maid won easily by 1½ lengths, 11-2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 33½secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Thakur Raj Indra Singh's MAFUSH, 8-2, Southall 1
Mr. Skinner's MUBROOK, 7-7, P. Sing ... 2
Mr. Longstaffs' IRONCHEST 7-12 3
Also ran: Nizamulmulk 9-3, Winner 9-11, Alibaba 8-12, Mr. Randall Cairne's Duhallow 7-8.

Won by a neck; a neck between second and third.

Times:—1min. 37secs.

Betting:—2 to, 1 Nizamulmulk, Alibaba and The Winner, sixes others.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF PAINTINGS.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The Lieutenant Governor opened this afternoon an Art and Crafts Exhibition at the local Museum. There were representative selection of loan paintings by members of the new Calcutta School of Paintings founded by Mr. Abanindrtnath Tagore, a collection of old Indian paintings, paintings by students of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, and graft-work by students of the same school.

The proceedings opened with a speech by Mr. Lionel Heath, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, in which he expressed his opinion that the new Bengal School was destined to live and dwelt on the characteristics of this school, viz., subjective quality, beautyp of form, tone and execution and called attention to the paintings done by the students of the local school which he said reflected great credit on Mr. S. N. Bupta, a passed student of the Calcutta School and now assistant Principal here. He then made reference to the graft work done at the local school and said that with the present well equipped laboratory this Department should flourish.

The Lieutenant-Governor in declaring the exhibition open expressed appreciation of the new Bengal School of paintings and said that the Punjab students should not imitate them but take inspiration from them which his honour hoped would be achieved under Mr. Gupta's guidance. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the Belgium Relief Fund.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the best remedy for constipation. D.18

?

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Roll of Roumania	6
Can India Feed Herself?	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The Marwari Sammelan	5
Malaria Hospital Proposal	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
"Poisoning as a Way to Health"	10
German Barbarities	10
Wounded Indians at Brighton	10
Chaplain in the Trenches	10
CORRESPONDENCE	4
LEGAL NEWS	5 & 9
SPORTING NEWS	5
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February, 2, 1915.

THE ROLE OF ROUMANIA.

In our issue of yesterday we quoted the remarkable speech of Monsieur Diamandy, the Roumanian Deputy, who visited Paris in the middle of last month as a Member of the Roumanian Mission to France. Primarily it should be emphatically stated that this Envoy's pronunciamentos must be accepted with the greatest reserve, as he had not, and he himself laid stress on it, any authority from the Roumanian Government, for any statement he made it in the French Capital. Nevertheless it is obvious that M. Diamandy represents a not insignificant section of the Roumanian people and thus his visit to France is not wanting in political interest if not in diplomatic importance. The most important part of M. Diamandy's utterance was that which referred to "the economic slavery" of Roumania which would result from a German victory and the danger to national ideals,—of course in reference to Magyars. Again, the Deputy announced that Roumanian intervention would come with the Spring and spoke with great warmth of Latin civilisation and its mission. So far so good. But he must remember that in international politics sentiment is often suborned to the interests of the State by its rulers, and the State's best interests is a subject on which statesmen are ever inclined to disagree all the world over and particularly in the Balkan Peninsular. A glance at the actual circumstances will show the complexities of the case, and cause us to be wary about being too optimistic, which in diplomatic matters in always a grave danger. Bulgaria hates Servia and loathes Greece, Servia courts the Greek and returns the compliment to Bulgaria. Roumania looms large on the Balkan horizon and despises them all. Roumania is a Latin land; and she never lets her neighbours forget it. Her children are the descendants of that dying Dacian Gladiator from the Danube whose combat fills one of the noblest stanzas of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." On the boulevards of Bukarest, one hears spoken a tongue closely resembling modern Italian. Roumanian society affects French, and bends the knee to a German dynasty; the peasantry and middle classes detest the Austrian and have a predilection for the Turk. This phantasmagoria of loves and hates is today engaged in regular conflict on the lower Danube and speculation is still busy as to the role which this land of anomalies is going to play. Primarily, Roumania and Bulgaria have an alliance; the former, as we have said, likes the Turk and the latter infinitely prefers him to his other neighbours. Yet the role of Roumania is not a Balkan question. The action of Bukarest has now become entirely dependent on that of Rome, and the uncertainty of one cabinet but enhances that of the other. Yet there have recently been some significant moves which lay critics seem to have overlooked, but which assuredly occupy the closest attention of the chancelleries. About two months ago was despatched to Rome as German Ambassador the Kaiser's most brilliant subject, Prince von Buelow, ex-Imperial Chancellor. The head of an illustrious family, allied by marriage to the flower of Roman artistocracy, this statesman of European reputation is better able than any living man to state the German case, and if such a thing is possible, to maintain Italian neutrality. Almost simultaneously with that Prince Bibesco, for many years in the Romanian Legation at the Court of St. James, was despatched by his Government to Rome. This is a very important factor in the situation. Both these missions are "Extraordinary" and any mission so entitled has 'in. these days an extreme significance. The Court of Bukarest is distinctly pro-German, M. Bratiano is subservient to the monarchy. M. Take Jonesca is the patriotic factor in the situation. So far all three have been tugging against each other. The latter stands as spokesman of the Roumanian people, but his utterances are veiled with an impenetrable vagueness. M. Bratiano strives to follow the Court and yet respect popular sympathy, and above all the very pro-Allies sentiment of the Army. The more one goes into the situation the more complicated it becomes. The Germans are said to be massing Austro-Hungarian troops on the Bukhovina frontier, a province partly occupied by the Tsar's Army. This is not without a dual significance, remembering that Bulgaria has not forgotten the "military promenade," in spite of subsequent Roumano-Bulgarian amenities. It is suggested that the idea of the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz is to coerce Roumanian action by *force majeure*. It practically amounts to holding a pistol at the head of Roumania, and saying: "You have huge forces of the Teutonic League on every frontier save one, where you have the Russians; who,—*don't* forget,—deprived you of the fruits of victory in 1877 and are possibly going to rob you again by annexing Bukhovina, which they occupy. Besides, you are a little island in an ocean of Slavdom." The last fact is one that Roumania never permits herself to forget, especially when it is pointed out that she has no Latin neighbour on whom she can reply. There is, of course, in support of M. Diamandy's statement the intense hatred of the Roumanians of Transylvania and Bukhovina for the Magyar, and the spreading of the gospel of racial irredentism which now echoes throughout the civilised world. We know, and have believed, that the destiny of Roumania lies with the Allies, but there are many forces at work, and any optimistic suggestion on the possible intervention of Roumania on the side of the Allies is a proposition which must be regarded with due caution and reserve.

CAN INDIA FEED HERSELF?

It has been categorically stated by Mr. Datta's Food and Prices Committee that in years of famine the food supplies of India, exclusive of Burmah, are insufficient to meet the wants of the population. As a consequence large imports of rice come from Burmah at a higher price. This is as intelligible as the other economic fact stated by the Committee, that, as far as food grains in India which do not enter into competition with similar grains outside it are concerned, their prices are liable to rise higher than those of grains imported but which do not enter into the world's competition of that commodity. Now it happens, that rice is such a commodity. So that when famine occurs, grains like bajree, jowaree and ragi, rise higher in price than rice itself in a certain proportion. As other countries besides India produce rice, that grain is imported from abroad in a period of famine at a higher rate than the normal. Inasmuch, however, as bajree, jowaree and other indigenous grains are not world commodities, and, therefore, are not to be imported, their prices, in the ratio of the higher price of rice, are very much higher. This is an economic phenomenon, in respect of grains other than rice, which has to be carefully borne in mind.

It is indeed a fortunate circumstance that rice is produced in abundance elsewhere, having regard to the broad fact that there are five times more consumers of rice than wheat. The rice-eating population no doubt obtains its supplies in times of famine from other places at a dearer rate, but they have not to pay as high a price as those who consume jowari, bajree and najni. The latter grains are the food of the mass of the poorest classes. But those are the very people who are hard hit by famine and obliged to crowd into famine camps. The indigenous dealers in such food grains being aware of the fact of the total absence of competition from abroad naturally put up their prices as high as they possibly can. This then is the condition of the prices of food grains in times of famine in India. One fact, nevertheless, demands a rational explanation from the Government. We have observed that Mr. Datta's Committee are of opinion that in a period of famine, the food supplies of India; *exclusive of Burmah*, are not adequate for the consumption of the population. We are at a loss to understand why the Indian Government, for purposes of investigation of food prices, has directed them to exclude Burmah from the scope of reference. Is not Burmah an integral part of India? Is not the revenue and expenditure of that province included in the Budget of the Empire? Is not its inland and foreign trade always included among our trade returns of imports and exports? Why then should Burmah be excluded for purposes of food supplies? We inquire because, on the face of it, it is evident that, were the rice supply of that province included, the statement of the Food Committee would not hold. It seems that by this strange exclusion of Burmah the Government has led the public to believe, through its own Food Committee, that in times of famine in India the supply of food grains is inadequate for the consumption of the population. Some really rational and valid explanation ought to be forthcoming. We fail to find in the Report of the Committee any reason assigned by the Government. It is indeed most extraordinary.

Another point also demands elucidation, which, we trust, will be forthcoming. Native States produce no inconsiderable quantity of food grains. Of course, it has often been declared that no available statistics are forthcoming for these. The question is, whether the Native States grow just a sufficient quantity of food grains to supply their own needs or whether their supplies, even in normal times, are insufficient and that they have to draw the deficiency from British territory? Or, again, whether there are large supplies, which after meeting the wants of their own population are made available for the population of British India? A clear and definite explanation in reference to both the points is essential in order that the public may know exactly whether or not the food supplies of all India, British and Native States, are enough during a normal year. At present we are left in a state of suspense as to whether the reality is as the Food Committee declare. In a matter of this importance, it is necessary for the Imperial Government to place this question of the adequate or inadequate supply of food grains beyond the possibility of all doubt. Let us come to the rock-bottom. Let us be told in explicit terms, one of two things, either that the food supplies of India, in times of famine, taking in Burmah and the Native States is sufficient or that it is insufficient. Let us descend from the domain of the nebulous to that of the definite.

Notes of the Day.

The Expedition Against Egypt.

The question as to whether the Turkish expedition against Egypt, under the command of Djemal Pasha, would materialise, is one that has remained hitherto wrapt in mystery for there has been a complete and wise official reticence on the matter on the British side. The telegram, which we published yesterday, however, announcing that the Turks occupy Katia, 25 miles north-east of Kantara, with outposts at Bir-el-Duerdar, twelve miles nearer, that there is another outpost at Moyaharab, 25 miles east of Bitter Lakes, and a third at Birmabeluk, ten miles east of Suez, indicates that news of operations of an important character in this theatre of the war is not at all unlikely in the near future. We do not think that the view expressed in some quarters that the encounter east of El Kantara, in which we had one officer and four men slightly wounded, was nothing more than a raid by Turkish Bedouins, is likely to be correct. It is more reasonable to suppose that the force with which the skirmish took place was a regular reconnoiting party of the advance guards of Djemal's force.

Enemy's Movements Well-known.

It must not be supposed, of course, that there is any likelihood of the Army under the command of Sir William Maxwell being taken by surprise by a sudden appearance of the invading expedition. British aeroplanes have been patrolling over the whole Sinai Peninsula for months past and the movements of any hostile forces must be well-known to the British staff. And, from all accounts, the preparations made and the numbers and quality of the defending force indicate that the claim that the Suez Canal is impregnable is no idle boast. El Kantara is on the Suez Canal itself and is the natural objective of an advance across the Sinai Peninsula along the El Arish route which is the best and shortest route over the desert, having wells all along it. It would be, of course, folly for the British force defending the Canal to proceed far to meet the invaders into the desert, where they would have many difficulties of supply and transport. Their strategy is obviously to await the arrival of the enemy and to endeavour to inflict on them a blow which will render their return across the desert an impossible task.

Long Corporation Meeting.

The resumed debate on the proposal to utilise two wards at the Maratha Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis patients occupied the whole of yesterday's Corporation meeting, and the proceedings were prolonged for nearly an hour beyond the usual time in order to conclude the discussion. Early in the debate there seemed for a fleeting moment the possibility of a compromise. The Committee had recommended, it will be remembered, that the Corporation should not accept the proposal of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and Major Glen-Liston had moved as an amendment that it should be accepted; and Mr. Mody trying to find a way out that might be acceptable to all parties moved as a rider that the Report of the Committee be adopted, and that the President be requested to approach the Government with a view to ascertain whether the Government would be prepared to co-operate with the Corporation in this matter; and also whether Government was prepared to revise the method of medical relief and police charges. On this Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said it Major Glen-Liston would withdraw his amendment he would accept the rider; but Major Glen-Liston said no, and the discussion proceeded, culminating in the longest meeting for at least ten years, if not absolutely the longest on record. The sitting lasted two hours and three-quarters, and the previous longest was two hours and twenty minutes.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Reply.

The debate found Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in great form. He commenced his reply by saying that he was old-fashioned in his repugnance to reading speeches in the Corporation, and went on ironically to congratulate Major Glen-Liston on his "great performance," and to commend the diligence with which he had prepared his speech before hand. But he went on to point out that when one had a prepared speech it should be accurate, and to show that instead of being accurate Major Glen-Liston had used disingenuous arguments and specious plausibilities; had mistaken abuse for argument; and had failed entirely to carry out his boast of returning blow for blow. "Nobody enjoys this more than I do," said Sir Pherozeshah; "all my life I have been giving and receiving blow and blow." After showing that he had helped the Anti-Tuberculosis League in every way possible, Sir Pherozeshah returned to the great point he made when moving the adoption of the Committee's Report,—that by acceding to this request they admitted their liability at once for a much larger expenditure than they had bargained for. The Commissioner had showed them, he said, that immediately they agreed that tuberculosis was a dangerous disease they were bound to provide for it,—which entirely bore out his argument.

Delicious Hits.

After referring to Major Glen-Liston's resort to Biblical quotation, and capping it with that other which says:—"Beware of false prophets; for they who come to you in sheep's clothing are inwardly ravening wolves," Sir Pherozeshah went on to deal with the assertion that the Committee had followed his lead, and in this he made some delicious hits. "Nobody knows better than Major Glen-Liston," he said, "that I have no sugar plums to distribute.....I can give no Rao Bahadurships or Khan Bahadurships. I cannot give any one a Knighthood; I got one myself only through the favour of other people." Then Major Glen-Liston interjected the remark that probably they (the members) were afraid of him. "Afraid of me?" said Sir Pherozeshah smilingly. "I know that in my younger days people used to play upon my name and call me 'Ferocious Mehta,' but now in my apostolic old age that character has fallen from me, and I can frighten no one." In the end the amendment was put and lost by 27 votes to 19, and the Committee's recommendation was adopted.

A Revolting Spectacle.

A visitor to Bombay, staying in one of the large hotels, writes expressing his surprise that in a well-governed city like Bombay a performance involving gross cruelty to animals and reptiles in captivity should continue to be allowed to take place in the public streets. He refers to the well-known exhibition of the mongoose and snake fight which is such a common sight in Bombay at this time of the year, and he adds that it is a reproach to the authorities, the press and the public that this exhibition of cruelty, revolting to any humane person, should be permitted. We are not open to this reproach, for we have more than once urged the authorities to put a stop to these exhibitions, and we are amazed that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continues to ignore them. It is not only the fight that is a brutal exhibition but the callous way in which both mongoose and snake are kept and treated by the men, whose living they help to make, is revolting And yet one sees numbers of tourists and others encouraging these performances and laughing at a spectacle which ought to excite their idignation.

Sericulture in Mysore.

The Agricultural Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference have forwarded to us some sericultural publications. The pamphlets are written by Signor W. Mari, Chemical Engineer, whose services as silk expert were requisitioned by the Mysore Government at the end of 1913. They contain some very instructive plans and illustrations of rearing schools and rearing houses, stands and trays, for the new models of silk-worm rearing houses. The Report of the work done by Signor Mari in Mysore during the year 1914 is embodied in a Separate pamphlet, from which we gather that the sericultural industry in the State has a bright future, and has already made considerable progress. The programme of work last year consisted in (1) training Mysorean sericultural inspectors in European methods, (2) starting small stations for rearing and diffusion of information regarding methods of rearing silk worms to ryots, (3) carrying on experiments regarding proper methods of cultivating mulberry in the Central Farm, (4) crossing the different breeds of local worms with the Italian worms in the laboratory of Ascoli Piceno to see how cross-breeds would suit the local conditions, (5) examining local varieties of seeds, (7) institution and distribution of small money and other prizes to ryots on inspection of their work, (8) free distribution of rules regarding methods of rearing silk worms and stimulating the adoption of improved methods, and (9) introducing new European reeling machines with a view to developing the commercial possibilities of the industry.

Signor Mari's Advice.

During his tenure of office Signor Mari made an extensive tour in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts, and made a study of the various local conditions and their adaptability to the development of sericulture. Signor Mari concludes his researches with the remark that in all parts of the Mysore State mulberry cultivation can be successfully tried and that for sericulture mulberry cultivation is not all that is wanted; the main point is the rearing of silk worms. In introducing sericulture in new places it is necessary, says the expert, to proceed with the greatest caution, and not to create unseasonable enthusiasm among the ryots before conducting conclusive experiments; otherwise the ryots can be bitterly deluded and may lose confidence in all new enterprises proposed to them. According to him the introduction of the European silk-worm breeds would be advantageous, especially of the Italian breeds which have always shown a particular adaptability in all parts of India where experiments were conducted with them, particularly in the Government Silk Farm at Channapatna. The Mysore breed has already been much improved in the Government Central Farm with only six successive rearings, and it is even susceptible to further improvements.

Indians in Canada.

The United Provinces Congress Committee have submitted a representation to the Government on the subject of the position of Indians in Canada. Though the representation but reiterates in the main the arguments and pleas advanced times out of number in this country for a more just treatment of the Indian emigrants, the appeal to the supreme Government at the present juncture, when the whole Empire, including Canada, is loud in praise of the magnificent help rendered by India in the war, should add to the weight of the claim of this country to be treated on a more equitable footing than has been its lot so long in regard to its emigrant sons. Happily the position in South Africa has vastly improved, but not so in Canada, where the legal and political status of Indians is anything but desirable. As the United Provinces Committee point out the stringency of the anti-Indian regulations have had the effect of not only completely preventing the entry of all Indian emigrants, but also of reducing the Indian population, already resident in Canada, from 6,000 to 4,500. The Committee compare the treatment meted out to Indians,—the subjects of the King-Emperor,—with that accorded to aliens like the Japanese and Chinese, who are admitted into Canada on comparatively easy terms, These foreigners can, moreover, become naturalised in Canada, which right is denied to Indians. It is a cruel irony of fate, says the Committee, that British citizenship should be a disqualification anywhere in the Empire, when foreigners can easily acquire such rights. The majority of the Canadian Indian settlers belong to the very Sikhs, whose services to the Empire in its hour of danger, are so much praised. And yet it is these people who are treated in a manner most humiliating in a part of his Majesty's own dominions. It is a spectacle which no right-minded Englishman, with any sense of honour and gratitude, should be able to contemplate without qualms and misgiving.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

FOUR VESSELS SUNK.

KEEN CONTEST IN ARGONNE.

RUSSIANS SMASH THE AUSTRIANS.

It is reported that a German submarine has sunk three British cargo vessels in the Irish Sea. A British vessel has also been torpedoed in the English Channel. The crews, who were allowed to take to boats, have been picked up.

A Paris communiqué confirms the enemy having left a large number of dead on the front of the British lines near La Bassee, and reports a slight retirement of Allied troops in Argonne where fresh lines have been organised 200 metres behind the lines previously occupied, the ground being keenly contested. The enemy's losses were extremely heavy while the Allies' were serious.

A message from Petrograd says the Russians have inflicted a smashing defeat on the Austrians south-west of Dukla, carrying three lines of trenches with the bayonet and capturing at least 2,500 prisoners with three guns.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. V. Austin, Artillery.
Lieut. K. Buist, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Bury, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. S. Huddlestone, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Mills, Coldstreams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. B. Watkin, Artillery.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL MONTAGU.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The death is anounced of Rear-Admiral Montagu.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Victor Alexander Montagu, whose death is announced, joined the Navy in December 1853: served in the Baltic 1854: Black Sea in 1855, until the end of the war: China War of 1857: Indian Mutiny with the Naval Brigade in 1857-58 and part of 1859. He was promoted by an Order in Council, and received the thanks of both Houses of parliament for services in the Naval Brigade 1860: served in the Channel Fleet, Mediterranean and West Indian stations. Rear-Admiral Montagu was the recipient of 6 medals, 2 stars and 3 clasps, retiring in 1886 with the rank of Post Captain. He was the author of "A Middy's Recollections" and a volume of "Reminiscences."

CHAUFFEUR'S REVENGE.

SLEEPING GENERAL DELIVERED TO THE RUSSIANS.

The story of an Austrian military chauffeur's revenge on a general who had ill-treated him is told by a correspondent of "La France de Demain."

The general had been drinking heavily after a defeat, and vented his bad humour on his chauffeur, whom he thrashed unmercifully.

At length the general fell fast asleep in the car, whereupon the chauffeur drove into the Russian lines and surrendered with the general, who was still asleep.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN ENGLISH WATERS.

FOUR CARGO VESSELS TORPEDOED.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFE LANCASHIRE.

THREE STEAMERS SUNK IN IRISH SEA.

VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The steamer Ben Cruachan has been torpedoed by a German submarine off Fleetwood. The crew were landed.

LATER.

Submarine U 21 met the Ben Cruachan coaster of 1,978 tons, in the early morning twenty-one miles west of the mouth of the Lune and gave the crew of 23 ten minutes to take to boats. The submarine then blew the vessel up. The crew were picked up by a smack.

The submarine at half past twelve intercepted the steamer Sunda Blanche, Manchester to Belfast, due west of Liverpool and the crew of ten had a similar experience.

The Belfast packet which arrived at Liverpool in the evening reports that she saw the submarine destroy a third steamer at 3-40.

The Ben Cruachan was a steamer of 3092 tons, gross register, owned by the Morrison Shipping Co. Ltd., and was built in 1902 by Messrs. Ropner & Son, Stockton.

Fleetwood a seaport and Military Station of Lancashire, at the Mouth of the Wyre, 21 miles N. W. of Preston by rail.

TWO SUBMARINES IN IRISH SEA.

ORDERS TO SINK ALL BRITISH CRAFT

LONDON, Feb. 1.

There were apparently two submarines in the Irish Sea, numbered U 21 and U 31.

When one of the submarines was first seen she was flying the British ensign.

According to survivors, the commander of U 21 said:—I am sorry to inconvenience you but I have orders to sink all the British craft.

BRITISH VESSEL TORPEDOED IN CHANNEL.

CREW ALL RESCUED.

HAVRE, Jan. 31.

At nine o'clock this morning an explosion, the cause of which is unknown, occurred on the steamer Tokomaru, from New Zealand, eight miles from Cap de la Heve.

The French trawler Semper rescued the crew of 57 and brought them to Havre.

The Tokomaru sank in half an hour. She had 97,000 carcases of mutton on board and gifts of clothing for Belgian refugees.

PARIS, Jan. 31, 11-30 p.m.

The Minister of Marine announces that the Tokomaru was torpedoed seven miles west-north-west of Cape Antifer.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 5-5 a.m.

The Tokomaru was torpedoed without notice.

Cape Antifer is in the English Channel about ten miles N. E. of Havre.

The Tokomaru was a British vessel of 6,238 tons, owned by Messrs. Shaw, Sarill and Albion Co. Ltd. She was built in 1893.

"ACT UNWORTHY OF A CIVILIZED NATION."

PARIS, Feb. 1.

The Minister of Marine in a note with reference to the torpedoing of merchant steamers says:—

The German Navy has now decided to violate international law systematically and deliberately to place themselves outside the pale of humanity. The whole world will rise with horror at an act unworthy of a civilised nation.

DACIA SAILS FOR ROTTERDAM.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Dacia sailed from New York yesterday for Rotterdam.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

GROUND KEENLY CONTESTED.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.

Last night's communiqué said: "It is confirmed that the enemy left a large number of dead on the battlefield at the foot of the great dune north of Lombartzyde; also on front of the British lines near La Bassee.

"There was a fairly vigorous bombardment at Arras, Egurie and Ieclincourt.

"There has been a slight retirement of our troops in Argonne where we have organised on fresh lines 200 metres behind the lines previously occupied. The ground is being keenly contested.

"The enemy's losses were extremely heavy while ours were serious."

HEAVY ARTILLERY ACTIONS

LOST TRENCHES ALL RETAKEN.

PARIS, Jan. 31.

This afternoon's communiqué says: "Heavy artillery actions occurred at numerous points. We had the advantage everywhere.

The British Army before La Bassee recaptured all the trenches they had momentarily lost.

The Germans bombarded a church southward of Arras.

Further southward we destroyed two of the enemy's guns, several works and a number of mortars. We also dispersed concentrations of troops.

The Germans made three fresh attacks at Fontaine Madame. All were repulsed."

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

NOTEWORTHY RUSSIAN MOVE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

The following telegram was received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 30th January:—

Important developments in the eastern front are taking place and Shumsky, the well-known Military Expert, and other Petrograd experts believe that the Austrians supported by the Germans will make a determined attack across the Carpathians in the hope of achieving a signal victory and thus give Roumania the cause to pause. But a Russian communiqué shows that the Russians were so far resisting. On the 26th and 27th they fought successful and very important actions, south east of the Dukla Pass, where their troops, advancing energetically, forced the enemy to retreat speedily; and elsewhere also the Austrian offensive has failed, while in Bukovina the situation is unchanged.

In Central Poland attacks and counter attacks continue without marked change of position, but in East Prussia, north of Tilsit, a noteworthy movement is taking place. The Russians assumed the offensive, destroyed the station of Pogeyen, and are progressing in the wooded country north of Pillkallen and Gumbinnen.

There are no indications of any definite advance on Egypt in the immediate present.

The Paris "Bulletin Des Avinces" calculates the German losses to the beginning of December nearly 2,000,000, of whom 5,00,000 would return to the colours, and estimates that not more than 2,000,000 more are available.

ENGLISH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The French War Minister's visit to England has caused the French to pay much attention to the English military operations. The enthusiasm with which men enlist and the rapidity with which they are being turned into trained soldiers is noted.

The War Minister is said to have been impressed not so much by the numbers under arms, which we knew already, as by the remarkable physical qualities, morale and preparedness of the new troops. "Not only are they all in the needed."

MORE ABOUT LA BASSE

THE BATTLE DESCRIBED.

GROUND LOST AND REGAINED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 31.

"Eye-witness" at Headquarters gives a detailed account of the La Bassee battle.

"German artillery early in the morning heavily bombarded the right of our line, evidently as a prelude to an attack in force. Our guns replied.

The enemy, at eight in the morning, launched an assault against the British and French southward of the canal and penetrated our line at one point.

Simultaneously, they delivered a heavy attack at Givenchy, north of the Canal, passing over our front trenches and gaining a foothold in the village.

MET WITH COLD STEEL.

As the German infantry surged forward the British met them with cold steel, killing a hundred with the bayonet. The fighting continued for some hours at close quarters. By noon we had reoccupied the whole of our original trenches round the village.

The Germans five times attacked the north-east corner at Givenchy. Their losses were very heavy. Scattered bodies succeeded in penetrating our line, but these were killed practically to a man. Our casualties here were comparatively light.

ALLIES' LINE PENETRATED.

Meanwhile south of the canal the struggle raged fiercely throughout the day. The Germans advancing on the main road were caught by our machine-guns and the ground was littered with their dead. It is estimated that three hundred lay there.

Also, as the enemy came along the railway embarkment he suffered heavily through machine-gun fire. Nevertheless the Germans managed to penetrate our line at one point.

A counter-attack, at one in the afternoon, with the co-operation of the French, drove them back. Though we did not win our original position we established ourselves in a fresh line close behind it.

ACTIVITY ELSEWHERE.

The fighting area largely consisted of brickfields. The German casualties were considerably over a thousand against us. They also suffered heavily at the hands of the French.

This engagement was accompanied by activity on other parts of our front. Also, a strong attack against the French at Zonnebeke was repulsed, three hundred Germans being later found hanging on wire entanglements."

KAISER BACK IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A Berlin communiqué indicates that the attack on the grand dune was largely carried out by Moroccans and Algerians. The Kaiser has returned to Berlin from the western front.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is reported that the Kaiser's return to Berlin is due to the recurrence of the throat trouble.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHA SINGH WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Major General Natha Singh of the Jhind Imperial Service Troops has been wounded in East Africa.

"A SMASHING DEFEAT."

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE CARPATHIANS.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.

A communiqué says: "The engagement between the Dukla and Vyshoff passes is assuming the character of a general battle.

"The Russians inflicted a smashing defeat on the Austrians south-west of Dukla, carrying three lines of trenches with the bayonet and capturing at least 2,500 prisoners with three guns.

"The Germans were repulsed with heavy loss at Borjimoff."

RUSSIAN POSITION SOLID.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.

A communiqué says:—The Russians are advancing in the fighting north of Gumbinnen and Pillkelen.

A desperate battle occurred on Saturday in the district of Borjimoff on the left bank of the Vistula. We attacked Germans at night and drove them by the bayonet out of the trench which they had captured on January 19th.

Fighting continues in the Carpathians. Our position generally is solid while the left wing is advancing.

RAID BY RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT'

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A Russian torpedo boat has raided Trebizond destroying barracks and stores. The troops fled.

Trebizond is the capital of a province of Asia Minor and a flourishing Black Sea port.

PRECARIOUS SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPRESENTATIONS TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A Copenhagen message to the "Daily Mail" says that Baron Burian on his visit to Germany represented the situation in Austria as precarious and said that it was urgent to arrest the Russian advance on Budapest.

He earnestly advised Germany to consider the possibility of a tolerable peace, even if it involved partial European disarmament and suggested various territorial rearrangements.

The German statesmen replied that such peace would be more ruinous to Germany than a total defeat as the British Navy would then be able to terrorise the whole world.

On Baron Burian's consenting to the continuation of the war, the Germans agreed to send a million troops to Hungary by the Spring besides one and a half millions to France in the last attempt to crush the Allies.

Official and Personal.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur has returned to his State from England and was presented with a number of addresses of welcome.

Quite a number of changes are pending at the Calcutta High Court this year. Mr. Justice Coxe intends to go on leave in March until the end of the long vacation and it is not yet certain whether he will return. Mr. Justice Teunon is also due for leave this year and is taking leave from the middle of next month. He will return after the long vacation. The Chief Justice's term of extra service by which he qualifies for an enhanced pension, ended to-day and his retirement is expected at the end of this year. The appointment of a successor is not yet made.

It is announced for general information that Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay (on leave), has, as an experimental measure, been attached for a few months on special duty as Indian Trade Commissioner to the Board of Trade, City Office, 30 Cheapside, London. In this capacity, he will assist in finding outlets in the United Kingdom for Indian exports of raw and manufactured articles, which in normal years go to Germany and Austria-Hungary or to other parts of the Continent, and which have lost their markets owing to the war.

IN THE WOODS OF ARGONNE.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S MISTAKE.

If the French troops in the Argonne district have not yet commanded complete success, they have most richly deserved it, writes the special correspondent of "The Times" in a message dated January 5, from "Behind the Centre" of the campaign in the western theatre. Along no other distinct portion of the line has the German attack beaten more fiercely and persistently against the rocks of the French defence than it has done in this tangled forest and in the broken ground which runs from it to the banks of the Meuse. The Germans, to give them their due credit, are putting up an extremely fine and obstinate fight. They have adapted themselves to the peculiar type of warfare which such difficult country imposes with greater versatility than was, perhaps, expected of them, and they have made our Allies pay heavily for such advances as they have gained and for the maintenance of the positions to which they cling with such indomitable tenacity.

In the heart of the Argonne itself the struggle reaches its greatest intensity. A success here is to be measured by yards, almost by inches. Any tree may shelter an enemy, and it would be the height of folly to approach any thicket without taking every possible precaution. The fighting, in fact, combines many of the characteristics of both ancient and modern warfare. Your enemy is there, screened in modern invisibility and armed with modern weapons. But though invisible he is often so near to you that he can attack you comfortably with improvised grenades made up in provision tins and jam jars, and unless you keep an absolutely vigilant outlook in all directions it is only the work of a few moments for him to spring from his hiding-place and to be bayoneting you where you crouch in your trench.

It has been remarked that here as elsewhere the Germans are either running short of or are economizing their ammunition. Too much stress should not be laid upon this point. If the Germans no longer choose to squib off a dozen shells at a cyclist dispatch rider that is no proof, necessarily, that they are short of ammunition. And in any case artillery cannot either be moved about easily in such a place as the Argonne Forest or be used there with the same chance of obtaining proportionate results. Outside the forest the artilley duel is proceeding as vigorously as ever, and, let it be added, with the now customary success of our Allies, but in the woods themselves it is the *arme blanche* which in a preponderatingly large proportion of cases ultimately settles the success or failure of the attacks and counter-attacks which are daily being made in what Dumouriez so well described as "the Thermopylae of France."

A STRATEGICAL ERROR.

The immediate objective of the Germans is perfectly clear; they are seeking to obtain absolute control of that roadway which connects their positions round Vienne-le-Chateau, on the western outskirts of the forest, with Varennes on the eastern fringe. The abandonment of this road is held in some quarters to have been one of the worst mistakes committed by the Crown Prince. There are Frenchmen who maintain quite frankly that even after the battle of the Marne there was no compelling necessity for the Crown Prince to have withdrawn as far as Varennes and Montfaucon. He might, they say, have halted some 10 miles or so to the south in the neighbourhood of Clermont and the wood of Hesse, and thus have retained command of those lines of communication between Champagne and Verdun which pass through the defile of Les Islettes.

Whether such views are accurate or not, it is at any rate certain that, having lost control of this pass, the Germans have since made every effort to force their way back to it. In the meantime they are battling for the Vienne-Varennes road, which would serve their purpose tolerably, though not equally well. Hence the obstinate struggle for the hamlet of Le Fourde-Paris, which stands midway on this road and is also at the junction of another road running southward, like a spinal cord through the Argonne, to Les Islettes. Hence, in short, all the especially severe attacks which the Germans are delivering upon that particular section of the Argonne Forest which is known as the wood of La Crurie.

All this fighting which is proceeding so silently in the depths of the forest is flanked by equally energetic and more easily comprehensible actions on either side. The opposing lines run in such complicated fashion that it is impossible to describe them in detail and to say of any particular section that a is attacking or being menaced.

THE ATTACK ON BOUREUILLES.

In general, however, it can be stated that the French are largely acting on the offensive and that attacks upon Varennes are being directed by way of Boureuilles and Vauquois. For the moment a particularly brilliant advance brought the French right into the village of Boureuilles. Their sappers succeeded under a heavy fire and at considerable loss in cutting through the enemy's barbed wire entanglements, and the infantry made a spirited bayonet charge, which carried them into the first houses of the place. It has, however, been impossible to maintain this position. The French were compelled to fall back again the next day, and a further attempt to take the village by storm yesterday was repulsed at some cost.

MARATHA HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

REJECTED BY 27 TO 19.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

SIR P. MEHTA'S TELLING REPLY TO MAJOR LISTON.

THREE HOURS' LIVELY DEBATE.

The debate on the proposal to utilise two wards at the Maratha Hospital for tuberculosis patients, occupied the whole of yesterday's Corporation meeting, and the proceedings were prolonged for nearly an hour beyond the usual time in order to conclude the discussion.

Major Glen-Liston's amendment was put to the vote and lost by 27 votes to 19 and the Committee's recommendation that the proposal be refused was adopted.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

The debate on the Report regarding the Maratha hospital was resumed. Mr. K. E. Dadachanji was the first speaker. He said that if tuberculosis was to be eradicated completely, it was no use resorting to half-hearted measures. They must have the co-operation of Government and philanthropists. It was stated in the Tuberculosis Congress by an expert that the cost of eradicating this evil on the population would be three shillings per every head annually and the cost to them therefore would amount to three million shillings, or over twenty-two lakhs and a half. He, therefore, asked those who said that if it was their intention to treat tuberculosis patients they would cheerfully do it whether they could undertake such a huge liability. This question was connected with the problems of free housing of the poor and poverty. If they wanted to stamp out this disease, they must first get rid of poverty and give fresh air and sunlight to the houses of the poor. An expert had said that in one generation tuberculosis caused poverty and in the other poverty caused tuberculosis. And if they undertook this huge liability, they would be reduced to pauperism and that would give rise to tuberculosis again.

With regard to the question of distance between the plague beds and these, Dr. Dadachanji said that flies travelled a good deal and they left about seven to ten million tubercle baccilli. Then there was the question of principle Sir Pherozeshah had raised and all these considerations deterred him from voting for the Commissioner's proposal. He believed that this work should be carried out by the combined efforts of Government, philanthropists and the municipality. As Sir Pherozeshah had pointed out from the Government resolution, Government were considering this question. If they had thought that it was the Corporation's duty to do this work, they would have straightaway sent this resolution to them. That was not done and it showed that Government were contemplating some such combined effort as he had mentioned.

Dr. E. Moses said that in the general hospitals, tuberculosis patients went from post to pillar and from pillar to post and it was high time that they should face the problem boldly. As to the question of adjustment of charges, he thought that if a representation were made by them to Government, it would be sympathetically and favourably considered. But they should in the meantime carry out the Commissioner's proposal which was a very modest one. He therefore supported Major Liston's amendment.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said that after hearing all the speeches, he had come to the conclusion that Major Liston's amendment was a sound one. It was proposed as a temporary measure and it would not prevent the revision of medical charges, on which ground the opposition was based.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he had carefully followed the various speeches, including that of his honourable friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta but he found no substantial reason in Sir Pherozeshah's speech to refuse the Commissioner's proposal, which was on the lines of Major Liston's amendment. The question resolved itself into this: Whether the Corporation accepted the recommendation of the Commissioner as a tentative measure to enable them to see whether a separate hospital for tuberculosis patients would be necessary in the long run? That was the important issue before them and he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that time had now come when the Corporation should seriously consider whether there should be a separate hospital for tuberculosis. The question of readjustment of expenditure did not arise. The fact that the municipality had undertaken to contribute a certain amount of money to Government to conduct certain institutions did not, he submitted, affect the question in the slightest degree. If the Corporation were of opinion that the liability should be shared between Government and themselves there was plenty of time for settling that but that question did not arise. Their acceptance of Major Liston's amendment would not bind them one way or the other. Dr. Dadachanji's remarks meant that as the cost would be very heavy they should do nothing. Were they then going to sit with folded hands even if they felt that they were wrong? He submitted that that was an impossible position to take up. It was their bounden duty to consider the question in the manner suggested by Major Liston's amendment, which he heartily supported.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati said that no self-respecting councillor would have ventured to write his minute in the language Major Liston had done, particularly the last paragraph of it. But as Major Liston had shown his regret, he did not wish to say anything further. Whether Major Liston had made sufficient amends for the libel, he left it for the mover of the proposition to say.

Speaking on the merits, he thought, that under the law they were not bound to go further and he submitted with confidence on a construction of sections 61g. and 61 g.g. that the liability of this was on the shoulders of Government. This was a preliminary issue so to say and the larger and the broader question, whether the League was doing good work and deserved their assistance, did not arise at all.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said in his opinion the attack on Major Liston's minute was unnecessary and uncalled for. The attack on Dr. Turner was also uncalled for and he thought that they ought to praise their Health Officer for taking so much interest in the suffering poor. He was surprised to hear Dr. Batliwalla congratulating Sir Pherozeshah for enlightening the members of the committee, when he saw that by signing their names under the word "seen," fourteen members directly or indirectly denied the enlightment. The Commissioner's demand was a very humble one and with regard to the constitutional question raised, he would only say this: they should pocket it, when the money was to be devoted for public good and in saving the lives of the poor. Sir Pherozeshah and his followers should not take up this attitude.

Sir Pheroseshah:—What is it you said and who?

Mr. Dabholkar:—Followers.

Sir Pherozeshah:—It comes very gracefully from you.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that a great amount of heat and bitterness was introduced in the discussion of this question such as was rarely seen in the atmosphere of their council hall. Many frontal attacks were delivered and much cannonading heard. Major Liston attacked the Committee, Sir Pherozeshah went in for Major Liston, Dr. Sukhia attacked Dr. Turner and Dr. Jehangir indignantly went in for Dr. Sukhia. The point at issue was very clear. Sir Pherozeshah said it was a question of principle: Major Liston said it was not a question of principle. They had, therefore to decide the question of principle. He had heard the long and elaborate speech of Major Liston and had twice read its full report in the press and he said confidently that in that speech there was not a single argument in contradiction of the question of principle raised by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He had fenced the question altogether. If in the Committee Major Liston was overawed by Sir Pherozeshah, and he dared say he might have been in the peaceful atmosphere of his room when he prepared his speech he could have got all his arguments together and brought them forward. Had he done so? Had he met the point? Had he answered it? Instead, he had brought forward other arguments. First was a personal argument. It was said that the Committee twice decided to grant the aid. Then Sir Pherozeshah came on the scene at a later stage and the members went back on what they had decided in the past and upset the considered decision of the Committee. The argument came to this that one member of the Corporation saw longer than the rest. If it was in the nature of reflection upon them, he would give other instances when they had done so and with very great profit to themselves. The Vithalwadi case was the most prominent. They had twice decided to purchase the land at an exorbitant rate, Sir Pherozeshah came on the scene at a later date and he put forward his view, and even the Commissioner, who always puts the strongest fight, was constrained to acquiesce in the justness of the decision. The argument that on the third occasion because of Sir Pherozeshah the Committee changed its opinion was wrong. To the other argument advanced by Major Liston he paid great respect, namely, that tuberculosis was far spreading and must be checked. No one denied it but the question was who should do it. It was a question of principle and was fully explained to them by Sir Pherozeshah. When they took over the medical charges, they did not bargain to treat tuberculosis in a separate hospital and if they adopted the Commissioner's proposal, it brought upon them by a side door a responsibility which they never took upon their shoulders. Years ago when this question was raised, did Government treat these patients in separate wards? This was the strongest argument on Sir Pherozeshah's side and the weakest on Major Liston's side and yet he was surprised to hear Major Liston say that the fact that tuberculosis was a dangerous disease was recognised long before the police charges were taken up by Government. Was that an argument in favour of Major Liston? When it was recognised as dangerous, did Government treat tuberculosis patients in separate wards? Did Major Liston come forward and say that tuberculosis patients should be treated in separate wards? No body came forward then and seven years after they were told that they must take up the liability and they were bound to do it. It was said that Government was meeting its liability just in the days of yore and was maintaining the hospitals at their full strength but the question of principle was not answered by anybody.

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

Continuing, Mr. Mody said that they ought not to debate this question purely on party lines. They must look at it from a reasonable point of view. If Sir Pherozeshah adopted the attitude of *non-possumus*, it was open to them to consider it in a reasonable manner. He, therefore, wished to move a rider that the Report be recorded, that the President be requested to ascertain from Government whether they were prepared to co-operate with the Corporation in sharing the burden and whether they would revise the adjustment of medical relief charges. This he said was not an absolute negation of the principle Major Liston was fighting for. The question was not very urgent and they could wait for some time and they could therefore carry on negotiations with Government.

Continuing, Mr. Mody pointed out that no attempt had been made by the Commissioner or Dr. Turner to get hold of Rs. 15,000, the balance in the hands of the Executive Committee appointed for the reception of his Majesty King George, which sum was only the other day given to the King Edward Memorial Hospital under the orders of the High Court.

With these remarks, Mr. Mody asked Sir Pherozeshah to accept the rider.

Sir Pherozeshah: I will state frankly what I shall do. If Major Liston withdraws his amendment, I shall accept the rider.

Major Liston refused to withdraw his amendment and Sir Pherozeshah refused to accept Mr. Mody's suggestion as a rider.

Mr. Mody said he would not move it as an amendment. He had simply thrown out this suggestion. The debate then proceeded.

WANTED A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he did not wish to enter into the question whether tuberculosis was a dangerous disease under the meaning of the Act or not because to his mind that question did not arise. Under the Police Charges Act, the Corporation had undertaken the liability of medical relief and therefore whether tuberculosis came within the definition of the words used in the Municipal Act or not did not matter. The obligation for medical relief the Corporation had, to his mind thoughtlessly, undertaken under that Act and the question ought to be narrowed down to this, whether the proposal put before them by Dr. Turner not as executive health officer of the Municipality but as honorary secretary of the League, should be accepted by them. The proposal he thought ought to come before them from the Health Officer through the Commissioner. That was the point he asked the Corporation to bear in mind. He was sorry that so much heat and excitement was introduced in the debate and he was particularly sorry that certain criticism of Dr. Turner was indulged into. He for one dissociated himself entirely from that criticism and said that Dr. Turner certainly deserved well at their hands. At the same time he was sorry that Dr. Turner had taken up the work of the League, which was established for the whole of the Presidency. Soon after, Dr. Turner was allowed to work on the League, he approached Government and the Corporation for a grant, the original basis of the, scheme being the Rs. 15,000 Mr. Ratan J. Tata had philanthropically offered for the work. A public meeting was then held presided over by Lord Sydenham, who said that Government would help the League in various ways including the provision of special wards in the existing hospitals. Government then gave the League a grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum for three years and here Government represented the whole presidency including the City of Bombay. The Corporation representing the City alone gave Rs. 10,000 per annum for the same period. Thus the League had Rs. 35,000 every year. With that sum, the League had established some dispensaries but he believed that the whole sum was not utilised for that. The object of limiting the grant to three years was to see what work they had accomplished before they came for a renewal of or for an additional grant and his point was that the League ought not to have come before them for this additional aid without showing that it had done sufficiently important work. When he voted for the grant, he had felt that the greatest service Dr Turner and the League would do to this presidency was the foundation of a home for consumptives at one of the hill stations or at places which modern scientists might regard as the most suitable to ensure cure. This would have served a double object and not one which Major Liston had in mind, namely, the prevention of infection. If that were done, he thought co-operation and co-ordination would have been an accomplished fact.

Continuing, Sir Ibrahim said that Major Liston had told them that advanced cases would be taken to these wards. He trusted the Corporation clearly realised what that meant. It meant that the patient would not be cured at all and therefore every patient taken to hospital would never return. Had Major Liston realised and also asked these questions to those, particularly Indian members who supported him, what effect would be created in the popular mind by an institution of this kind? Advanced cases they knew were incurable and those conversant with Indian sentiments also knew that they wanted their near and dear ones to die in their presence and they would never tolerate them to be taken to such a hospital. What then would be the effect on the people's mind with regard to other hospitals? He thought that the primary object of the League was to effect a cure and they should establish a home for that. If such a proposal came from the League, he for one would give favourable consideration to it. That was not the proposal before them and he hoped members would carefully realise what they were doing in supporting this proposal. If Dr. Turner considered this to be necessary on considerations of public health and if he came forward with his proposals through the Commissioner, he was sure that most sympathetic consideration would be given to those proposals. He thought that the League ought not to have come before them before the expiry of three years and then too with substantial results. He asked the Corporation not to accept the Commissioner's proposal.

COMMISSIONER SUPPORTS MAJOR LISTON.

The Commissioner then replied to the various arguments urged against him. He said that Mr. Mody had rightly said that it was not unusual for Sir Pherozeshah to turn Committee meetings entirely. That was not an unusual phenomenon. But the Vithalwadi case was not the proper case for Mr. Mody to rely. He (the Commissioner) saw the legal difficulty and consented. The question was still *sub judice*. He then dealt with the legal point raised by Sir Pherozeshah. The arrangement with Government, he said, was that Government undertook to maintain efficiently ten hospitals and as long as they efficiently maintained those ten institutions they did all they were required to do by the bargain. It was open to Government to refuse admission to infectious cases. The Corporation could not object so long as the hospitals were efficiently maintained and no one said that they were not. Then Sir Pherozeshah had said that every pie that the Sir J. J. Hospital and the G. T. Hospital cost was paid by the Municipality but if they looked at the medical returns, they would find that the expenditure incurred by Government on these ten institutions was Rs. 6,92,000. And that was not taking into account the building expenditure Government were undertaking. So that Government was more than paying its share of the bargain. If Government found that they could not take tuberculosis patients in the general hospitals without danger to other patients they would be quite justified in not admitting. then. They were told that that was not the case and patients were admitted though unwillingly.

Continuing, the Commissioner said that in this connection Government proposed to have separate wards with 30 beds in the Sir J. J. Hospital and 12 beds in the Albless and Cama Hospitals. In the G. T. Hospital they were not able to put up a separate ward as they had no room there to do so. Even if this were not so, the case remained equally strong for the Municipality to provide for tuberculosis. Already over 2,000 people were suffering from this disease in a marked form and of these over 200 were actually dangerous to others. So when Government proposes to provide 32 beds, nearly 170 remained to be provided for. Government were doing their share and a great deal remained for the Municipality to do and the Municipality must do. A great deal had been said about section 61 gg., but if they looked at it they would see that the Municipality was obliged to provide for more dangerous diseases. If a disease was once pronounced to be more dangerous they were bound to provide for it. Sir Pherozeshah had seen this point; he argued it in the manner what the lawyers called "ejestum generis." He did not think Sir Pherozeshah pursued it in more than a half-hearted manner because the words used in the section were "any other dangerous diseases." The liability therefore could not be doubted and had nothing to do with the bargain. He knew this bargain had pleased neither party. The Government had to pay more and the Municipality would have to pay very largely in the future. But that was a charge the Municipality always had to face and should not be afraid to face it in the future. It was suggested that the question should be re-opened but he saw no reasons for doing so and he did not think the suggestion would receive favour after seven years.

A HOPEFUL FIGHT.

The Commissioner then proceeded to deal with other arguments, which he said were more practical arguments. Dr. Sukhia, he said, had told them that the disease was diminishing. That was perfectly true but he did not tell them that all other diseases were decreasing too. It was, however, a hopeful fight because pthysis could be reduced by fighting while in other cases they had to act on the defensive.

With regard to the question of infection by locating the ward in this hospital, he said that this point never struck the doctors before this. Leaving aside laymen, they had the opinion of Dr. Sukhia and put against that was that of Dr. Choksey, who possessed more experience than Dr. Sukhia did in this matter of infectious diseases. The next reason given for doing nothing was that Government was considering the matter. It was true Government was considering the matter but it included details of other cities and that consideration must take a long time. So he saw no reason to wait and do nothing in the meantime.

In answer to the criticism about Dr. Turner he said that the object of Dr. Turner in associating himself with the League was firstly that he kept himself in touch with all classes of people as Health Officer and secondly he got the benefit of assistance from those whose services he would otherwise get. It struck him that efforts in many such directions were lacking in this country and the movement of Dr. Turner deserved encouragement which the Municipality would give and men like Dr. Turner and Dr. Choksey, who were keeping the movement in touch with the Health Department, deserved nothing but thanks of the Municipality.

With regard to Sir Ibrahim's argument, he said that it would be better to have the hospital near so that the relatives of patients might be able to go to see them. In many cases these patients lingered on and it was infinitely better to be at the hospital rather than go up to the hills. He asked the Corporation to dismiss the impression created by Mr. Mody of party feeling. This proposal was, he said, an experiment in more than one way. If the experiment proved a success, he would bring proposals to have a separate hospital not far away,—that idea had been exploded by now,— but outside the city and he was sure those proposals would receive favourable consideration.

With regard to Mr. Mody's point about Rs. 15,000, he said that the Executive Committee had considered this question for three years and they decided it without waiting for a chance requisition from the Corporation meeting.

In conclusion, he asked the Corporation to treat this question in a sympathetic manner. Not much money was involved in it and another reason was that it was an experimental measure. Even from the economic point of view, as it was said the labourers suffered the most from this disease, the best course was to support Major Liston's amendment.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REPLY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then replied to the debate. He said that he hoped that members of the Corporation would excuse him if he spoke with a low tone with the object which had been put forward before him in the course of this discussion, namely, that he might not get excited. It was perfectly true what he was charged with. In many respects and in many directions, he was exceedingly old fashioned and he was never so old fashioned as in his repugnance to read written speeches in the Corporation bearing in mind that they had express rules prohibiting the reading of speeches without the previous sanction of the Corporation. He was not only old fashioned but he was old so far as he did not possess the ability to hold at a little distance a written speech and read it because he was short-sighted and his age had not diminished that short-sightedness. He did not make these observations for the purpose of deprecating the great performance of Major Liston. He made this observation because when a member bestowed his patience, deliberations and skill in preparing his speech, he should see that care and deliberation should be applied to verify his statements, and that he did not indulge in misrepresentations. He would presently point out to them that Major Liston in spite of the deliberate nature of his attack made at the municipal eloquence,—not only has not saved himself from making incorrect, imperfect and perfunctory statements, he had not only used,—he begged his pardon for saying so,—disingenuous arguments for supporting his case, not was he mistaken alas in using abuse for argument, abuse even borrowed on the strength of the great book from which no abuse should directly or indirectly emanate, but he had not enabled himself to deal with the substantial issue he (the speaker) had laid before the Corporation. He said that Major Liston was not enabled to carry out his wonted boast for giving blow for blow which nobody would have enjoyed more than him. Not only had he not carried out his wonted boast but he had evaded and shirked the most important blow that he (the speaker) had given to his case. The blow he got out of by alleging what? By saying that he was not a lawyer. If he was not a lawyer, surely a member felt himself bound to read the Act and try to understand it. Every member was believed to be capable of construing the municipal Constitution.

SIR DINSHAW'S TAUNT.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that before dealing with Major Liston's arguments and setting aside those of his friend Mr. Jamshedji Wadia, who did not understand what he was saying about the general hospital in the north of the island, he wished to say one word about Sir Dinshaw's remark taunting him with introducing bitterness in the debate. All the bitterness, he said, was following Major Liston's remark abolishing the whole Committee which led him to say that it was better the member was abolished. That was the strongest remark he made. But it was perfectly true that Sir Dinshaw read into the lines of his speech that he spoke with some bitterness indicated by the passionate way in which he spoke. He would tell them the underlying bitterness. He had always helped Dr. Turner in launching the scheme of the League and putting it on a practical basis. Sometimes, he had spoken against Dr. Turner but he had never hesitated to bear testimony to the value and worth of his long services to the Corporation as Health Officer and he was always ready in co-operating with him in the good work he did. Now, with regard to this League, he said that Dr. Turner ought not to have gone to Government at first. In the Committee in which his first application was debated, he had pointed out that for a subordinate officer the proper course was not to go to Government first but was to go to the Commissioner as he was loyally bound to do and he might say that the Commissioner was in absolute sympathy with the view he then took. He then supported Dr. Turner's proposal and when Sir Ibrahim objected to their officers undertaking a work which was not limited to the city but which was for the whole presidency, he put himself out to make it easy for the Corporation to give assistance to the League. He found the way by allowing them to undertake the work in this city as a branch of the whole work and he also gave Rs 90,000 per annum for three years. Major Liston had demurred to the generous character of this contribution and said that it was half of what the League had asked for. But he forgot what Dr. Turner had bitterly pointed out in his report that not one body had come forward to help them though he had approached all, not even his friend Mr. Jamshedji Wadia's millowners. That was what he did on that occasion. Dr. Turner and Dr. Choksey had go tRs. 10,000 from them and another Rs. 10,000 from Government and they were doing it in a manner which was not quite legal. They now came forward to saddle upon the Corporation a liability,—not a small liability as the Commissioner described it, it was only the beginning of a liability,—which the moment it was acceeded to, would drive them to incur an immensely large expenditure. Then if they admitted that tuberculosis was a dangerous disease within the definition of the Act, it would be said that they had admitted their liability and were bound to make adequate provision,—not those poor twenty wretched beds,—without hesitation or delay. That was what the Committee objected to. It would saddle them with an enormously larger expenditure which they never bargained for. It was a pity that the Corporation was treated by its officers in this way. He said this when Major Liston disingenuously distinguished between the League and the officers of the municipality. Major Liston said that the proposal of the League was supported by their executive officers but surely was he not smiling on the other side of his face when he said that? They could not shut their eyes to the fact that Dr. Turner was the soul of the whole League. He had shown his sympathy for the good work whenever performed and that was why he felt the bitterness. His friend Mr. Wacha had made a bitter minute some days ago stating that the Municipality was a milch cow. In this respect he complained of the Municipal Commissioners—not of Mr. Cadell. Government had supplied them with excellent commissioners who had done very good work but there was one disadvantage in those high Government officers. They were trained in Government traditions and they found it very difficult when there was a question between Government and the Corporation to detach themselves from Government.

DUTY TO RATEPAYERS.

Sir Pherozeshah then gave the history of how medical relief was taken over by the Corporation and said that they owed a duty to the ratepayers and it was a wrong thing to cast the burden on them while it should be shared by others in a just and equitable way. If he went to the Bible, he could draw on his memory and might tell what was more apt to be applied to Major Liston that what was applied to him as a Pharisee. It was said in the Bible: "Beware of false prophets for they who come in sheep's clothing are inwardly ravening wolves" and he thought that they should beware of Major Liston who inwardly a ravening wolf had come in sheep's clothing on behalf of his masters, the Government.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that having said so much about the bitterness about which Sir Dinsha complained, he would proceed to the apology of Major Liston. He had listened to that apology and had read it from the report of his printed speech but he did not think that members would be surprised when he said that Major Liston had made no apology. He would say that it looked much like an apology. It showed a kind feeling for him and a kind consideration for the pain occasioned by his passionate speech but it was like the humility of Uriah Heep. It was meant for a designing purpose. It was to prevent them from giving vent to their feelings and from voting with him. That was the inner meaning of the apology. Where was the need for the warning in saying that the members took their cue from him and would they vote for it because Sir Pherozeshah presented the Report to them? Surely nobody knew better than Major Liston that he had no sugar plums to distribute, he could not get members appointed on the Corporation by Government.

Major Liston,—Perhaps they are afraid of you.

Sir Pherozeshah:—Let me finish; I cannot get members elected by the bench of justices; I cannot get persons returned to the Standing Committee; I cannot get members elected presidents of the Corporation; I can only indulge in—if I may be allowed to be a bit poetic,—the feast of reason and flow of soul.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that he could give them reason and arguments. He could not give them Rao Bahadurships and Khan Bahadurships. He could not give a knighthood, he got one through the favours of other people, and when Mr. Dabholkar spoke about followers, he must have meant other people altogether. There was no reason for Major Liston's fears that members would vote in a particular manner because he said it. Major Liston might rest assured that he would not lose any vote on that account. Whether he (the speaker) would get the votes his reasons and arguments were entitled to, was a more doubtful question. He could understand it because Major Liston pooh-poohed Mr. Mody's rider. That showed he was strong in the sense of power.

Major Liston:—It is duty, justice and right.

Sir Pherozeshah said he had shown how often justice and right conquered. Major Liston said that members might be afraid of him but he did not know why. At one time in his young days, people used to play with his name and called him "Ferocious Mehta" but advanced in years and with his apostolic old age, the ferocious character must have fallen from him and could frighten no one and he could not get votes from any other source but reason, justice and right.

Sir Pherozeshah then proceeded to his main argument which he said Major Liston had never grappled and observed that seeing that he could not meet that argument, he made on another attack the committee. He said that the letter was written on 1st September, 1913, and now they were dealing with it in January 1915, and he put the blame of the delay on the shoulders of the Committee and the Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah here explained the whole delay and pointed out how matters had proceeded and how the Committee and the Corporation were not to blame for it.

Continuing, Sir Phereozeshah said that Major Liston complained that he had treated him rudely. Surely he observed, that was not an ingenuous way of describing what had happened in the Committee. Did he blurt out these remarks without anything from Major Liston? Was he so rude? Major Liston said, when his attention was drawn to the Act, that he knew nothing about the provisions of the Act and he said that then he (Major Liston) knew nothing about the law it seemed. However Major Liston did his duty manfully, though wrongly and violently. He admired it, he sincerely said this. But what of his colleagues do to come to his rescue? They wrote "seen". Did that mean they did not agree with the Report? it meant they were unable to come to a decision. It meant they were unable to come to a decision and to say that "seen" meant "disagreed" was a stretch of language which did injustice to the intelligence of members. But he would now come to the main point. Major Liston had shifted it on to the Commissioner but what had Mr. Cadell done? He said that the proposal by the League was to treat tuberculosis as a dangerous disease and they should support that proposal. If they accepted that proposal, they would tie themselves to treat it as a dangerous disease not in the two tiny wards in the Maratha Hospital, but, under the compulsory powers possessed by Government in that clause to treat it in a separate infectious diseases' hospital. The question was whether they should undertake it in that indirect manner. Government had in their time not only not taken action but had admitted tuberculosis cases in all its stages including the advanced stage in all the hospitals including the European General Hospital. But the same liability extended in the mofussil as in Bombay. Even then what had Government done? Had they called upon the Municipalities? On the contrary, it would be seen from their own Reports, Government had taken all the cases in all stages in all the hospitals. He was prepared to bear the burden that might properly fall on them but as members of the Corporation they owed a duty to the ratepayers and it was their duty to see that all the responsibilities were properly showed. That was all he asked for. If it was established as a dangerous disease, they would

(*Continued on Page 9.*)

MARATHA HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

take over the responsibility but they would be entitled to say that when they took over medical relief, it was on the understanding that tuberculosis was to be treated in general hospitals and not in infectious diseases hospitals and it was just and right that a revision of adjustment should take place on the new basis which the progress of science enlightened them with. Was that pharisical?

Then there was just one little point he wished to refer. Major Liston had quoted Mr. Asquith's speech in which he said pthysis was a most formidable physical enemy of mankind but he had omitted three most important words that followed, namely, "in Western Europe."

In conclusion, Sir Pherozeshah said, members would now know why he had struggled so hard. He had struggled so hard because it was their duty to act according to their conscience in distributing the heavy burden that was falling on the rate-payers and it was no use using tall language that it was a humane thing to do. They must discharge the burden as trustees of the rate-payers and be left it to them to decide according to their conscience (loud applause).

Major Liston's amendment for granting the aid asked for by the League, namely, two separate wards in the Maratha Hospital at the annual cost of Rs. 10,000, was then put to the vote and lost by 27 votes to 19. Sir Pherozeshah's proposition for rejecting the proposal by adopting the Committee's Report was then carried.

The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(*Continued from* Page 4.)

Indian National Congress was the occasion of no little misgiving in some, of sarcasm in others, and of hope in a very few. Some of its earlier utterances came perilously near the borderland which divides sedition from loyalty; it was urged that it should be suppressed; as a matter of fact it was either regarded with mild contempt by responsible officialdom, or treated as a safety-valve. It has come to be so completely ignored by the general public that its annual assembly has recently passed almost unnoticed. This year it has brought itself again into prominence by a demonstration of loyalty to the Empire as emphatic and emotional as the expression of some of its earlier sentiments. For the first time a Governor of Madras has paid it the compliment of a visit—a visit rewarded by the passing of a resolution which should satisfy the most exacting Imperialist. The Congress regards this vote as entirely in keeping with its aspirations to be the nucleus of a Parliament for all India. It aims at autonomous institutions after the Australian model. However far-fetched such demands may be, the world at large, and Germany in particular, may care to note the fact that the Babu makes no attempt to utilise an Imperial crisis to press home an agitation impossible in the dependency of any other Empire.

THE "BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST."

Germany made many grievous miscalculations in beginning the war. But of the whole series of woeful blunders none was more egregious than her misunderstanding of the sentiment of the British Imerial Dominions. The spontaneous outburst of loyalty to the Raj from one end of the Dependency to the other, the wonderful offerings of help by Princes and peoples, and the fine service of the Indian troops in the field prove the vanity of German reliance on anti-British sentiment in India. If a climax be required, Germany may find it in the proceedings of the Indian National Congress at Madras.

After being blessed by a Viceroy at its inception more than thirty years ago, the Congress has until recent years been tolerated rather than appreciated by the Government. It has criticised the administration freely and sharply, and in the course of three decades it has pressed its views on the authorities with a good deal of success. British officials helped to establish the Congress, and a few ex-officials have assisted to guide it ever since. But the visit of Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, and the resolution he moved are innovations whose significance can be gauged only if one can properly measure all that the war means for the British Empire now and in the future.

The resolution, moved by Lord Pentland and seconded by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, pledged the Congress and all for whom it may be held to speak "to stand by the Empire at all costs." The Congress does not speak for the whole of India; on occasion it has shown both an inability and an unwillingness to speak for the inarticulate masses. It does not speak for the martial races whose sons are fighting in Europe, in East Africa, and in the Persian Gulf. But it does speak for an influential political and clearly articulate class whose power has never been denied.

THE WESTERN DAILY PRESS" (BRISTOL.)

A remarkable change has occurred in the sentiment which animates the Indian National Congress. In former years the Congress was largely anti-British in its policy; but the proceedings of the meeting reported from Madras were a splendid demonstration of enthusiasm. The speeches were thoroughly pro-British, and one of the most advanced of the members declared that this is not a time to deal with minor matters. The necessity is to present to the world the spectacle of a United Empire. Expressions of loyal devotion to the King-Emperor and Crown were heard on all sides; and if there are still any Germans who believe the embers of sedition may be fanned into a flame the declarations of the National Congress of India should thoroughly undeceive them. The president reminded all whom it might concern that India can put a wall of soldiers in the field against which German militarism will hurl itself vainly. "India is oblivious of the past, and impregnate with the future."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

APPEAL AGAINST DISMISSAL OF PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

(*Before the Chief Justice Mr. Justice Davar.*)

CARL WILLIAM GRANT GAY Appellant and Original Petitioner v. 1 MERCY EILEEN GAY Respondent. 2 WILFRED H. DOLPHIN Co-Respondent.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod, who dismissed the petition of Mr. Gay asking for divorce against his wife, holding that certain facts admitted by Mr. Gay in his evidence, constituted connivance. Against this judgment the petitioner appealed.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, appeared for the appellant.

The respondent and corespondent did not appear.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay were married on 27th February 1909 and lived at Bagnekot and two children were born to them. In 1913 another child was born at Bangalore. The petitioner then came to Bombay and maintenance proceedings were taken by Mrs. Gay at Bangalore before a magistrate who ordered Rs. 50 a month to be given to Mrs. Gay.

In July 1914 Mr. Gay, it is alleged, learnt that Mrs. Pay was in Bombay and he heard some rumours about her. He went to Poona and he saw her on the platform of the Poona station. By the same train the co-respondent came and put up at Connaught Hotel. He saw the co-respondent and respondent go in a gharry with the hood up, in a suspicious position. They came back to the hotel and he saw them going into a door which he subsequently came to know led into Room No. 24 respondent's bedroom. He then went to one Fernandes to ask for his advice whether he could go into the room and on his return he saw that Dolphin had gone away.

The Advocate-General submitted the learned judge was wrong in holding that these facts constituted connivance. You could not say that there was any connivanee unless you could say that the husband intended the adultery should take place i.e., "wilfully abstained from taking any steps from preventing the adulterous intercourse." The Advocate-General pointed out that it was important to remember that Mr. Gay was a trespasser in the hotel and he thought he had no power to take any steps when he saw his wife and co-respondent enter the door. It would be a different matter if this had happened at Gay's own place or at a hotel where he was staying But in a hotel where he was a trespasser, there was nothing like "wilful abstaining" in that. The highest one could put it at was that he was guilty of an error of judgment and nothing more. The Advocate-General quoted the following cases.

Glenny v. Glenny & Bowles 32 L. J. P. & A. 17, and Morris v. Morris and Burke 2 S. & T. 530 in both of which it was held that though it was not necessary to prove connivance that the husband was an accessory before the fact, it must be shown that he must have given a "willing consent to the act" or that he must have "approved of and consented to" the acts in which case he would be disentitled to relief on the ground of volenti non fit injuria."

The Advocate-General then cited Gibbs v. Gibbs and another II. H. L. I. referred to the words a husband "acquiescing by wilfully abstaining from taking any steps to prevent the adulterous intercourse——" upon which Mr. Justice Macleod had relied. The learned counsel then submitted that the facts of the present case did not show any "wilful abstention" and that the case did not apply.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering judgment said that the question before the Court was whether the petitioner connived at the adultery of the respondent. It was admitted that the words in S. 13 of the Indian Divorce Act with respect to connivance and adultery must be construed in the sense in which they were construed by the House of Lords in Gibbs v. Gibbs. According to this judgment would include the case of a husband "acquiescing in by wifully abstaining from taking any steps to prevent that adulterous intercourse which from what passes before his eyes he cannot but believe or reasonably suspect is likely to occur." His Lordship then stated the facts of the case and said that he could not come to any other conclusion but that arrived at by Justice Macleod.

Mr. Justice Davar entirely concurred in the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice. His Lordship remarked that the petitioner was in a mood to seek evidence for divorce and instead of intercepting further intercourse he let his wife and the co-respondent go on.

The decree of the lower court was affirmed and the appeal was dismissed.

Attorneys for the Appellant: Messrs Merwanjee, Kolah, Bomer, and Billimoria.

MOULVI'S ESTATE.

APPEAL ALLOWED ON CERTAIN POINTS.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.*)

BIBI SHAH JEHAN BEGUM, Appellant and Plaintiff v. ESACK SULEMAN PATKA, Respondent and Defendant.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who dismissed the plaintiff's suit except as to one item of Rs. 1,455.

The Advocate-General with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

The alleged facts which gave rise to the original suit are as follows:—

The plaintiff is the daughter and sole heiress of one Moulvi Hafiz Abdul Gafur who died in Bombay in 1910 leaving a considerable amount of cash, ornaments and a valuable library worth about Rs. 105,000. She was sixteen years old at the time of her father's death. She alleged that the defendant, who was a disciple of the deceased took possession of the whole of the deceased's property on the ground that she was a minor. At the same time he promised to restore the property to the plaintiff when she came of age. Soon after the death of the Moulvi, the defendant opened a library for the use of Sunni Mahomedans in the name of the deceased and placed therein all the books from the library of the deceased. The plaintiff contended that the defendant's act was without authority as he had no authority whatsoever to use any part of the property of her father. The defendant had been asked to hand over the property to her, but he had not done so. Meanwhile from the time of her father's death till August 1913, the defendant paid her Rs. 30 a month for maintenance. After August he increased it to Rs. 50 per month.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

The plaintiff contended that as she had attained the age of majority she should be handed over all the property left by her father. The plaintiff therefore, filed this suit praying that the defendant may be ordered to account for all the property of the deceased which had come to his hands and to make a full and complee discovery of the same; that the defendant may be ordered to hand over to the plaintiff all the said property of the deceased or its value.

On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff was a minor and the suit therefore, was not maintainable by her without a next friend. It was admitted by the defendant that the deceased Moulvi left some propefty, but the whole property was not worth Rs. 105,000 as al'eged by the plaintiff The defendant denied that he took possession of the whole or any part of the property of the deceased.

The defendant stated that the deceased was a learned and pious man and on his death several leading members of the Dhoka Jamat formed themselves into a Punch, made an inventory of the property left by the deceased, took possession of the sovereigns, currency notes and cash and deposited a sum of Rs. 14, 000 in a current account at the Bank of Bombay in the name of the said Jamat. Haji Aboo, manager of the said Jamat, also took charge of the key of the box containing ornaments on behalf of the Jamat and the said box was kept with the defendant as a custodian on behalf of the Jamat.

The valuable library of the Moulvi was also under the directions of the said Jamat handed over to Anjuman-e-Bostan-e-Akhiar and the Anjuman agreed to open a free library with these books in the name of the deceased, and promised to return the said books to the plaintiff when she attained majority. The said Anjuman was ready and willing to restore the said books to the plaintiff.

Other articles were left in charge of the plaintiff herself and the managers of the Jamat have paid to her diverse sums of money for her maintenance. Certain ornaments were also handed over to the plaintiff out of the said box. The suit was filed against him vexatiously and he was not liable to account for any property of the deceased.

Mr. Justice Macleod who heard the suit held that "on the evidence he could only come to the conclusion that his estate consisted of what was inventoried on 5th November 1910 and the books. If the plaintiff insisted upon it, there must be a reference to the Commissioner to take an account of Rs. 1,760 admittedly recovered by the defendant out of the estate. Otherwise the suit would be dismissed. He thought the costs of this suit had been increased by the defendant's conduct, and the cross-examination of the "purdah" ladies was unnecessarily prolix. His Lordship therefore awarded the defendant three-fourth of his costs to be paid by the plaintiff as Receiver."

From this decision of the Lower Court, the present appeal was preferred on the grounds that the Lower Court was wrong in finding that the ornaments were handed over to her, and that the defendant was not liable to account for the books. The appellant also contended that the Lower Court's order awarding the defendant three-fourth of his costs from the deceased's estate was wrong.

THE JUDGMENT.

After arguments of counsel on both sides were finished, their Lordships delivered Judgment.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship the Chief Justice after reciting the facts of the case said that the first question that arose in appeal was whether the Lower Court was right as regards the conclusion arrived at in respect of books. The direct evidence on this was given by the plaintiff's husband, an assistant secretary of the library and the defendant.

The story that the plaintiff had consented to the removal of the books was put forward first in the correspondence, by the defendant; but he had not adhered to it in the written statement. Munshi Abdur Rehman, under whose directions the defendant said he had proceeded to take possession of the books, did not come to Court to support the defendants' story. Upon this state of the evidence their Lordships thought that the defendant was liable to account for the books, as they held that he was the person who took possession of the books after the death of the deceased, that he was the person who opened the library and who delivered the books back to the plaintiff after a rule for contempt of Court had been made absolute against him. Their Lordships therefore thought that the plaintiff was entitled to an account of the books of the deceased and the defendant was liable to account for any damages to books. The question as regards the books would therefore be referred to the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of damage to them.

As regards ornaments, it was not disputed that the plaintiff as receiver had obtained possession of a large portion of the ornaments left by the deceased; but it was said that certain ornaments were missing. Their Lordships on this point held that the plaintiff's story regarding the missing of ornaments was not true and agreed with the Lower Court's finding on this point. As regards costs their Lordships thought that the plaintiff was entitled to file a suit as the defendant's conduct before the filing of the suit was blameworthy. They therefore ordered that the general costs of the suit upto the hearing must be paid by the defendant. The question of costs of the hearing must be reserved till the Commissioner sent his report. Further directions and costs were reserved.

Solicitors for appellant:—Payne & Co.

Solicitors for respondent:—Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BOMBAY BANKING CO.'S CASE.

(*Before the Hon. Sir Stanley Bachelor, J.*)

KING EMPEROR v. 1. SHRIDHAI K.

KOTHAVLE. 3. RUPCHAND SARUPCHAND.

KOTHAVLE. 3. RUPCHAND SARUPCHAND

In the above case in which the first accused as Manager of the Bombay Banking Company, is charged with criminal breach of trust and falsifying accounts and the 2nd and 3rd accused with aiding and abetting the first accused in committing criminal breach of trust further evidence was recorded. The evidence chiefly dealt with the affairs of the Bank, the directors' liability to the Bank and the settlement of the liquidator's claims against them.

The sessions adjourned till this morning, 11-30 a.m.

VICTORS OF TSING-TAU.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

General Kamio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, and Brigadier-General Barnardiston, Commanding the British Forces at Tsing-tau.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before The Honourable The Chief Justice and The Honourable Mr. [illegible] Davar.

In the Division Co[illegible]. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Fi[illegible] Disposal.

42-14—732-12—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas Joshipara v Karrimbhoy Peer Mahomed and Co a firm and ors, Mulji and Th.

47-14—1145-12—M K R B and Co, Jiovario Gorio v Panduji Rowji, Mulla and M.

32-14—909-13—Smetham B and Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Mistri v Ardeshir Cawasji Mistri and ors, M K R B and Co, Sm B and Co.

43-14—672-12—Matu J and M, Haridas Premji v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Edg G W and Co.

45-14—672-12—Edg G W and Co, Narbadabai widow v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Matu J and M.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Asur Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia.

48-14—261-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmul a firm v Amirsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.

50-14—In Re Indian Coy's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.

S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation) v Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

953-14—Mirza M and M, Khushalbhai Riwandas Desai v Umedbhai Varajbhai and ors.

1156-14—Daphtary F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Mahomed Ismail Bhani.

1404-14—Smetham B and Co, The Burg Felt Mafg. Co Ltd v Esmailji Carrimbhoy and Sons a firm, Payne and Co.

1446-14—Payne and Co, Lakhmidas Ratansey and Co a firm v Prabhashankar Aveshwar and Co a firm, Hiralal and Co.

1463-14—Jehangir S M and H, Bhagwandas Keshowji and anr v Cawasji Mancherji Davar and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matu J and M.

1472-14—Captain and Vaidya, Price de Saone and Co a firm v Arjun Vishram.

1485-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Piraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

19-15—Wadia G and Co, Purkha Dolla and Co a firm v Ramchander Balaram and ors.

For Consent Decree.

879-14—Mulla and M, Parbhudas Laldas and anr v Madhowrao Shivshanker, Edg G W and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

800-14—Mulji and Th, Sunderbai widow v Damodar Naranji and ors, Mans H M and Co, Part heard.

12-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein v Cassambhai Thavarbhai and ors, Payne and Co. Matu J and M, M K R B and Co, Jeh S M and H, Part heard, 18-1-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1086-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Benna Bettiji v Kanji Mowji and anr, Edgelow W and Co, Little and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

1050-09—Ragh N and Co, Gordhandas Girdhardas a firm v Chilmasetty Sabhasetty and anr, Pocha and Co.

Short Causes.

1426-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Comn. Corpn. Ld v Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar, M K R B and Co.

1461-14—Patell and Ez, Bai Banubai v Nadersha Jamsetji Davar, Forbes and Co.

1436-14—Mulji and Th, Liladhar Dwarkadas v Kamsingji Gambhirsingji Dadasaheb.

Long Causes.

732-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smethem B and Co.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and Desai, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow, Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smetham B and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayen and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors, D J Mantri.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors v Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

For Consent Decree.

975-11—Dhanjishaw and B, Fatmabai v Tyebally Mahomedally and ors, Payne and Co, Jam R and D, Mehta D and L, Dhanjishaw and B.

999-14—Ard H D and Co, Oosman Jamal v Mumtaz Jehan Begum Nasrullakhan, Cragie B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

532-14—Jehangir M & S Dammoo Posoo v. Balkrishna Dharma Taryo S M B & Co, Part heard.

Reference.

I. A Refree 2-14—E F Nicholson in-re-Government v. Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata & & G & ors Mulla & Mulla Little & Co.

Commercial Cause.

1309-14—Judah & S. Nissim Isaac Bekhor v. Messrs. Haji Sultanali Slustary & Co. a firm Malvi J & M.

Long Causes.

871-12. Sabars & G., Ahmed Jamal & anr. v. Mahomed Ibrahim & ors., Mulla & M.

467-14. Dubash & Co., Shamji Vollabhji v. Karsondas Premji, Payne & Co.

1194-13. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Choti widow & ors., Daph. F. & D., Little & Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

247-14. Mulla & M., Khatezabai widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D. & D.

270-13—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and anr v Piaribai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co.

1210-14—Matu J & M The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Mulji Dullabhji Ved & anr Amin & Desai Mulla & Tha.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

581-14—Little & Co. Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria & ors. v. Volkart Bros a firm Payne & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

823-13—Matu J & M Alimahomed Fakirchand & ors v. Fokirmahomed Haji Abdul Latif & ors S M B & Co.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharji Bhabux a firm v Fulchand Fauamraj & Co. a firm & anr Madh K & G Mirza M & M.

341-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

757-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surjibhai Morarji, Madh K and Ch.

758-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surjibhai Morarji and anr, Madh K and Ch, M B Chothia.

PAY FOR DIPLOMATS.

LIVING WAGE RECOMMENDED BY ROYAL COMMISSION.

"We think the existing regulations involve both hardship to the candidates and some loss to the public service," says the Royal Commission on the Civil Service in its report issued during mail week.

"We have been told that neither political influence nor considerations of birth and family contribute in any degree to the decisions of the Board of Selection," but, the Commissioners urge, as it is necessary for a candidate to obtain the Secretary of State's permission to appear before the board, this body loses much of its usefulness. They therefore recommend that names should be submitted direct to the Board of Selection.

Ambassadors should be divided into two, and Ministers into three grades. Salaries should be fixed in relation to the importance of the duties; and, to remove the present hardships under which diplomatic officers are placed, the "frais de representation" should be additional to the salaries, and on a liberal scale according to the demands of hospitality.

Commenting on the fact that an attache gets no pay at all for his first two years of service, and only the wholly "inadequate pay of £150 per annum for probably the ensuing four or five years," the Commissioners say that the service is thus effectually closed to all his Majesty's subjects, be they never so well qualified for it, who are not possessed of £400 a year, the minimum required.

They recommend that it be made possible for a member of the service to live upon his official emoluments. A property qualification should not be made a condition of entrance. To meet the extra cost of living on the Continent a foreign allowance, in certain cases amounting to £300 a year, should be added to the salary.

NINTH JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUJANGARH, Jan. 1.

The Ninth Jain Swetamber Conference was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last at Sujangarh. About a thousand delegates attended. After the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Panichand Sanghi had welcomed the delegates, Mr. Motilal Mulji was elected President.

The Conference passed resolutions expressing loyalty to the Crown, sympathy towards the Viceroy for the death of Lady Hardinge and Lieut. Hardinge and thanking the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Government and Agent to the Governor-eGneral, Rajputana, for providing facilities at the Abu Temples.

The Conference also passed resolutions regarding the spread of education among Jains, preservation of old Jain literature and the improvement in general of the community. The next Conference has been invited to Bombay.

THE MARWARI SAMMELAN.

THE COMING "HOLI" FESTIVAL.

A representative meeting of the local Marwari community was held under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan in the Motarji Gokuldas Market Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Jayanarain H. Dani, on Sunday afternoon with a view to consider the proper way for the observation of the Holi celebrations. Most of the influential members of the Marwari community were present, and among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society; Mr. Chakravarti, Editor of the "Venkateshwar Samachar" and Pandit Balkrishna Sarma. The speakers urged that the purpose of the institution of the Holi celebrations, was quite different from what the people generally, now, understood it to be. As all educated people knew the origin of the celebration was a natural phenomenon. None can resist the great charms presented by nature on the advent of Spring, and it is but human to indulge in innocent amusements for which Nature herself appears to have led the way by bestowing all her bounties at this time of the year.

But owing to certain causes which cannot be traced to their origin, other abuses crept in, and the present method of celebrating the Holi, was, according to the speakers, a reproach to the Indians. Mr. Horniman, while deprecating the practice of non-Indians interfering with Indian social customs and religious observances, said no stranger could help observing that of many undesirable features of the present mode of celebration of the Holi, one was intemperance and intemperance was the greatest evil that could beset a people.

Mr. Devadhar praised the Marwaris for their business enterprise, and for many other good qualities for which they are prominent, but he insisted that they must not carry their conservatism to such an extreme pitch as might act harmfully upon their social progress. He expressed the hope that the exertions of the Marwari Sammelan would be crowned with success.

He also drew the attention of the audience to the necessity of the introduction of female education, and Western Science, and he pointed out that a journey to the civilized countries of the west was above all very essential.

Mr. Chakravarti brought in an ingenious comparison between the Marwaris and the English, and set forth the causes which have led to the world dominion of Great Britain. He was for progress and hoped that all the Marwaris would heartily lend their support to the Sammelan in their praiseworthy efforts.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma made a stirring speech in the course of which he quoted from various religious texts to prove how repuisive the present mode of celebrating the Holi festival was to the usages of the past.

Mr. Vallabhanarain Dani, the present president of the Marwari Sammelan, then read the letters he had received from the other three associations of the Marwaris, which they all expressed their sympathy with the work of the Sammelan, and showed their willingness to help them in every possible manner. He then read the programme which was prepared for the occasion of the coming Holi festival which comprised a series of functions namely, free magic lantern lectures, dramatic performances, cinema shows, musical concerts, a garden party, etc., etc.

A programme of music closed the proceedings of the meeting, and it dispersed after garlanding the president and audience.

THE EAR IN INDIA.

MR. SWINNY ON THE MESSAGE OF 1914

Mr. S. H. Swinny, the President of the London Positivist Society, in the course of his Annual Address, delivered on January 1, in Essex Hall, spoke as follows:—

So, too, in India, the promises of equal treatment between all races have happily begun to receive some fulfilment. The Indians have secured some small share in the government of their country. Lord Hardinge has become, in a way no Viceroy has ever been before, the spokesman of Indian opinion by his protest regarding the treatment of Indians in British Colonies. The reaction had evidently spent its forces, and the old belief in British justice was beginning to revive. When the great crisis came, India unanimously took her stand with England in a war against militarism, against the supremacy of naked force, against the crushing of weaker nations and the imposition of an alien civilisation, against all that policy of repression which some would like to see identified with British rule in India. There have been those who flouted any claim to equality by the Indians, but in the hour of our danger we have gladly admitted them in the trenches to the equality of a glorious death. It is left now to the Germans to protest against the treachery to the White Race and to European civilisation which we have committed by bringing the Indians to fight in a European war. Let them protest. What has been done can never now be undone. There is a covenant henceforth uniting the two peoples—the common memory of heroic deeds, a brotherhood of brave endeavour. A step has been taken towards the unity of mankind that can never be retraced.

KAISER AND PEASANT GIRL.

STORY OF PROMISE TO SPARE FRENCH VILLAGE.

A French woman living at Longwy, who recently arrived at Nancy, states, according to the "Echo de Paris," that the Kaiser paid two visits to Longwy in September.

At the village of Bazailles he had himself photographed with a girl living in the village. When he asked her what he could give her, she replied: "All I want is that Bazailles shall not be burnt." The Kaiser signed an order to this effect and gave it to her.

Whenever the Germans afterwards tried to tyrannise the inhabitants of Bazailles, the girl produced this order, to the utter confusion of the Germans.

"POISONING AS A WAY TO HEALTH."

THE PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE

CASTING OUT SATAN BY SATAN.

Mrs. Annie Besant contributes the following article under the above heading on the proposed Pasteur Institute for Bombay to "The Commonweal."

A committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation in April 1904, and re-appointed in June 1913, has issued its report on the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bombay. There already exist in India two of the Institutes, one at Kasauli and one at Coonoor, and the Committee think that the establishment of a third in Bombay "would be useful to the people of Bombay and of the Presidency generally." It is feared that if Bombay depends for its supply of "virus" on the already existing centre, so large a stock of poisoned rabbits would have to be kept that there would be danger of an epidemic breaking out among them, and that it is better that Bombay should have a poison centre of its own. The maintenance charges will amount to from Rs. 23,300 to Rs. 38,600, and its Committee advises the Corporation to contribute a fourth of this sum yearly.

On this proposal opposition has arisen, and Mr. D. E. Wacha urges the Municipality not to consent to this tax. He points out that the Municipality is spending large sums on Medical Relief, that it supports hospitals and dispensaries, and it ought not to be called upon to contribute towards other objects which do not properly come within its province. He declares that:

Not only Government, but other voluntary medical leagues, associations and what not, consider that the Municipality is their milch cow and can be made to give the pabulum they want for their respective meals. Why should we allow ourselves to be so squeezed? This Pasteur Institute is purely a function of Government. It is its own legitimate business to provide what may be necessary for the public. If the Institute should it appeal to us for aid, apart from the advantage would be taken of it by Bombay not only by Bombay but by the whole of the Presidency? As a matter of fact, the Province, and City is not only liberally but will invoke our burdens but in other grants of thousands, which which properly belong to provide from the proceeds it is unfair for us to more than before are aid and be allocated by the Imperial Government. The Pasteur Institute in no way deserves any aid from the Municipality, and we must entirely decline to grant the aid now sought.

The Bombay Municipality is probably the strongest and most independent Municipality in India, and it is refreshing to see a local body standing on its own ground and resisting undue pressure with regard to its funds. Apart from this, there is another matter to be considered with regard to the whole question involved in Pasteur Institutes, that has not arisen in this controversy, but that deserves serious attention—the whole question of casting out Satan by Satan, of fighting disease by the injection of disease.

The Pasteur Institute is one of the mischievous results of vivisection, the modern horror which is the negation of sound science as well as of true morality. It is not without significance that it is in Germany and Austria that vivisection has been carried to its most frightful lengths, and that hospital patients have been the subjects of experiments, the virus of yellow fever, syphilis and other diseases having been injected into patients, men women, and even children, in order that the doctors might have the best possible opportunities of watching the progress of the diseases. Patients whose recovery was considered to be hopeless were inoculated with yellow fever, and its agonies were added to those of the disease which was bringing them to the grave. These facts cannot be disputed, for the doctors, who committed these crimes on the helpless people in their charge, wrote accounts of their own proceedings to the medical journals of their respective countries.

INFLICTION OF SUFFERING.

Every argument used to defend the vivisection of animals is valid for the defence of these experiments—the good of the greatest number, the infliction of pain for the gaining of knowledge, and the whole sorry series of sophistries that excuse the infliction of cruelty. The Pasteur institutes are the direct outcome of vivisection, and are carried on by the infliction of suffering on rabbits, the number of which can be judged by the statement above quoted.

With regard to these particular Institutes, it is noteworthy that hydrophobia can be entirely eliminated without their help, and that England has succeeded in preventing its occurrence by Customs regulations. The entire prevention of a disease is certainly better than the curing of it when it occurs—even giving to Pasteur Institutes all that they claim for themselves Moreover, no costly establishments are necessary for the prevention of the import of possibly infected dogs. Further, hydrophobia is an extremely rare disease, and Pasteur Institutes flourish on the number of cases received, every one who has a small bite from a dog rushing off to be saved from a hydrophobia that he is very unlikely to develop.

Apart from this special matter, the whole question of poison as a way to health deserves the most careful consideration, for this cheap and nasty way of protection against certain diseases hinders the true way to health—sanitation and hygiene, clean living and pure morals. The disappearance of plague from Europe was not due to inoculation, but to improved sanitation; when a case occurs there—and some cases have been imported of late years—the plague gains no hold, for the conditions of its spreading are not present.

IMMUNITY BY POISON.

It is true that a person may be rendered immune from a particular poison by the introduction of it into his system by small doses. Workers in arsenic become immune, so far as arsenic in concerned, but they are not thereby rendered healthy; on the contrary, they develop the symptoms of arsenical poisoning if they cease their daily assimilation. The danger lies latent in their bodies, ever ready to strike them down, and continued poisoning is the condition of their "health." So with all inoculations. On the chance of a man "catching" a particular disease, he is rendered wholly or partially immune for a time; but his vitality is lowered, his disease-rejecting power is lessened, and the price of immunity against one disease is the increased liability to all others. Would it be wise that every one should take to eating arsenic, in order to guard themselves against a possible attempt to poison them hereafter? If not, why not, on the ground put forward to induce people to poison themselves with plague virus, typhoid virus, etc?

It must not be forgotten that the effect of these injections is not lasting, and that, to keep up the partial immunity, it is necessary to repeat the poisoning at certain intervals. Nature, ever working towards self-preservation, endeavours to restore the health that has been injured, and as soon as she succeeds, the dose must be repeated. Small-pox, plague, typhoid, consumption, cholera, are—I believe—the special diseases against which the poison-method is, at present, to be directed, but many more may be added. The body will become a battlefield for the many bacilli of many diseases, or possibly they may intermarry and breed new ones

A LEADING SPECIALIST'S CONFESSION.

Paris doctors have been in the front in this campaign, and have invented injections of all sorts and kinds for the preservation of health by injecting disease. A leading member of that fraternity told me that he was diminishing his use of injections, for he and his brethren were finding that the later results of their injections were most unsatisfactory, producing many pathological conditions.

There is one further matter that is little considered. Nature has elaborated a complex system of digestion, assimilation and nutrition. Substances pass into the stomach are digested, assimilated and disinto the blood. To throw directly injections is Serious disturbances are caused by this method, fever is set up, and nausea often caused—the signs of Nature's displeasure against the rude violation of her exquisitely constructed temple, the human body.

Let people deceive themselves as they may, sound vigorous health is the one sure safeguard, and to voluntarily reduce oneself to impaired vitality renders one open to the inroad of all diseases, except those against which we are partially "protected." An equilibrium of poisons is the modern medical man's idea of health, and in following out this idea he reduces people to a low standard of vitality, becoming an expert poisoner instead of a healer and a guardian of public health.

POPE AND KAISER.

THE PROPOSAL TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* learns that the following telegrams were exchanged on New Year's Day between the Kaiser and the Pope:—

To His Majesty William II., the German Emperor.

Confident of the feeling of Christian charity which animates your Majesty, we beg your Majesty to end this unholy war and to open the New Year with an action of Imperial magnanimity in that your Majesty will accept our proposal that an exchange should take place between the belligerent States of prisoners of war recognised as unfit for future military service.—POPE BENEDICT XV.

To his Holiness the Pope of Rome.

I thank your Holiness for your telegram. I heartily give the assurance that your Holiness's proposal to alleviate the lot of prisoners of war unfit for further military service meets my full sympathy. The feelings of Christian charity with which the proposal is permeated correspond entirely with my own convictions and wishes.—WILLIAM.

PORTE'S LACK OF MONEY.

FUNDS OP OTTOMAN BANK IN DANGER.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Sofia, the financial pinch of Turkey is becoming exceedingly troublesome and acute. A telegram from Constantinople, dated January 6, reports that, in consequence of the refusal, which had been foreseen from the beginning, of the Paris and London Boards of the Ottoman Bank to sanction the issue of two million pounds of bank-notes, the Porte, according to reliable information, has decided to place the Constantinople Board of the bank provisionally under a curatorium during the period of the war for the purpose of providing the indispensable financial relief. According to the same information, the negotiations on the subject are well advanced and promise an early and definite result.

The telegram adds that, as the French and British managers of the bank, M. Steeg and Mr. A. Nias, decline to accept the Porte's proposals, which would permit their staying in Constantinople under certain conditions, it is expected that both will shortly leave Constantinople. It is evident from the above that the Porte intends confiscating the funds of the bank.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. B-14

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

HORORS OF WAR IN FRANCE.

RETROGRESSION OF GERMAN MENTALITY

The Commission appointed to inquire into the German atrocities, consisting of M. Payelle, President of the Cour des Comptes; M. Mollard, ex-Minister to Luxemburg; M. Maringer, Councillor of State; and M. Paillot, Councillor of the Appeal Court, has presented a preliminary report to the Prime Minister. The evidence on which the report is based has been tested rigorously. It was taken on oath, and supported by photographs. Wherever it has been possible to give the Germans the benefit of the doubt they have received it.

"On every side," says the report, "the eyes rest upon the ruins of entire villages destroyed by bombardment and fire. Towns formerly bustling with life are nothing but deserts filled with ruins. And when these desolate places where the invaders' torch has done its work are visited there is the illusion that these are the vestiges of great cities of antiquity destroyed by a great natural cataclysm. Pillage, rape, incendiarism, and murder are our enemies' common custom. The facts revealed show an astounding retrogression of German mentality since 1870."

The massacres at Luneville, Gerbeviller, Nomeny, and Senlis afford terrible proof of this assertion. Villagers have been torn from their homes and marched off into captivity in Germany. Those who by their age or infirmities fell by the roadside were bayoneted or kicked to death. In many instances women and children have been placed as a screen in front of German troops during the fighting or a bombardment. The stories of rape are so horrible in detail that their publication would seem almost impossible were it not for the necessity of showing to the fullest extent the nature of the wild beasts fighting under the German Flag for German ideals and civilization.

BESTIAL CRIMES.

At Gerbeviller 20 out of 475 houses in the main habitable and 100 persons in the fields appeared, Some were taken assassinated in and executed others were they fled from their homes, or shot down most horrible flames. Here three of ies were committed, crimes of the w and a house, took away The Germans who was wearing a Red the 36-year o tied his hands behind his Cross bra in the street, and then re-back, sh and fetched his 70-year old father ther. They saw their son stretched turne the ground. As the body still moved the Germans poured petrol upon it and set it alight in the presence of the terrified mother.

At the same time the soldiers knocked at the house occupied by a man and his wife and his mother-in-law, aged 78. The latter opened the door and was immediately shot. She fell back in the arms of her son-in-law, who carried her into the garden, where he covered the corpse, placing a handkerchief over her face. The man was taken and shot, while his wife was sent to join some 40 women and children, who were threatened with death by the officer—a threat not executed. At Gerbeviller a woman was murdered and the stomach ripped open. Here, again, the Bavarians were responsible.

BARBARITIES AT A CHATEAU.

A chateau near La Ferte-Gaucher occupied by an old gentleman, his female servant, and a woman refugee was the scene of terrible deeds on September 9, Germans, including a non-commissioned officer, entered the chateau. After feeding, the non-commissioned officer, having made a proposal to the refugee, the proprietor, in order to save her from the man's designs, sent her to a neighbouring farm. The German went after her, brought her back, and took her to the loft. The proprietor, wishing to summon assistance, fired a revolver on the staircase and was immediately shot by the non-commissioned officer, who then made the woman come down from the loft, forced her to step over the body of the old man, and took her into another room, where again, without success, he tried to master her. Finally he abandoned her, threw himself upon the servant, and left the refugee to the mercy of two soldiers.

At Montmirail on September 5 a non-commissioned officer attempted to violate the widow upon whom he was billeted. Her father rushed to the assistance and immediately 15 or 20 Germans broke down the door, dragged the man into the street, and shot him. At Esternay on September 6 soldiers while pillaging discovered a widow, her two daughters, and two other women hiding in a cellar, and ordered the two girls to undress. As the mother intervened they fired upon the group, wounding one and killing another.

CASES OF MURDER.

It is impossible to give all the authenticated cases of deliberate murder contained in the report. They include the case at Sermaize where, while an old man was being taken away as a hostage, his maddened wife and daughter-in-law threw themselves into the river. The man, having freed himself, ran to rescue them; but the Germans dragged him away, leaving the women struggling in the water. The bodies were afterwards found with shot-wounds in the head. They include organized *battues* in burning villages, where women and old men escaping from the burning houses were shot down as they ran.

A municipal councillor of Rebais states that two British cavalrymen, surprised and wounded in that district, were finished off by the Germans, although both had dismounted and were holding their hands up when they were shot. At Champuis a 70-year-old man was tied to his bed by an officer and kept three days without food and died in consequence. Of the atrocities at Sommeilles, which was destroyed by fire by means of petrol pumps, the report says:—"At the beginning of the fire Mme. X. took refuge in a cellar with a neighbour and his wife and their four children, aged eleven five, four, and one and a half years. A few days later the bodies of all these unfortunate people were discovered in a pool of blood. The man had been shot. Mme. X. had her breast and right arm cut off, the eleven-year-old girl one foot cut off, the five-year-old boy his throat cut. Mme. X. and a little child had apparently been violated. At Triaucourt, where the Duke of Wurtemberg passed, the village was burnt, and the inhabitants were massacred as they fled from the burning houses.

PROFANITY IN A CHURCH.

At Nomeny the Germans arrived in a state of terrible ferocity. For a whole day they gave themselves up to pillage, incendiarism, and massacre, and then set fire to the whole place, of which only a few houses now remain. The most tragic incident of these horrible scenes is thus described in the report:—

"A man named Vasse gathered some of his neighbours in a cellar. Towards 4 o'clock some 50 soldiers entered the house breaking down the door and the windows and set fire to the building. The refugees endeavoured to save themselves, but were struck down one after the other as they came out. Mentre was assassinated first. His son Leon, who had a small sister 8 years of age in his arms, was the next to fall. As he was not quite dead a rifle was pressed to his head and his brains were blown out.

"It was then the turn of the Kieffer family. The mother was wounded in the arm and shoulder, and the father, a small boy of 10, and a girl of 3 were shot. The executioners fired upon them as they lay on the ground. Then Strieffert and one of Vasse's sons were massacred, while Mme. Mentre and M. Guillaume were dragged into the street and killed there. Finally, a young girl named Simonin emerged from the cellar with a three-year-old sister whose elbow was shattered by a bullet. The elder girl threw herself on the ground feigning death and remained for five minutes in terrible anxiety. A soldier kicked her body, crying 'Kaput.'" officers

At the end of the butchery, living to get told the women who were, "Go to France!" up and shouted to the Bavarian Infantry Regi-

The 2nd and 4th remembered when the day ments should comes. of reckoning

SCIENCE IN THE HOME.

LIGHT FROM ELECTRICITY.

Professor C. V. Boys at the Royal Institution began on Jan. 7, the fifth of his course of Christmas lectures on "Science in the Home" with an explanation of some of the rudimentary principles of electricity and magnetism; and thence he led his audience on to Faraday's discovery of electromagnetic induction, made in the Royal Institution, which formed the beginning of the modern science of electrical engineering.

Dealing with the production of light by electricity, he showed that a platinum wire through which a current is passed glows more and more brightly as its temperature rises, until it melts, and he explained that the defect of that metal as a producer of light is that it melts before it gets hot enough to give a good amount of light. The advantage of carbon as a material for electric lamps is that it can be heated to a much higher temperature than platinum before it melts, or rather volatilizes, but the vessel in which it is enclosed must be exhausted of air else it burns away. Tungsten, the metal now commonly used for incandescent lamps, does not melt at a temperature that would volatize carbon, and it has lent itself to a still greater increase of efficiency in the halfwatt lamp, the filament of which is enclosed, not in a vacuous space but in an inert gas like nitrogen. Other methods of producing light from electricity referred to were the electric arc discovered by Sir Humphery Davy, also in the Institution, and the mercury vapour lamp.

Finally, the lecturer turned to the employment of electricity for heating and cooking, and after exhibiting a variety of appliances for use on the breakfast table and in the kitchen, concluded with a reference to the relative cost of gas and electricity for such purposes.

HOW THE EMDEN LOST A CONVOY.

The captain of the Italian steamer Alberto Treves, which has arrived at Naples from Calcutta, states that another Italian skipper saved a convoy of British transports from being attacked by the Emden.

He notified a steamer of the Peninsular service that at no great distance he had met the Emden awaiting the passage of the convoy. This news was "wirelessed" by the Peninsular boat to Calcutta, and the convoy was ordered to turn back.

The Italian officer received £500 and a gold watch.

WOUNDED INDIANS AT BRIGHTON.

GIFTS FROM ADMIRING BRITISH CROWDS.

Princess Henry of Battenberg recently passed a few hours with the wounded Indian soldiers at Brighton, and it is rumoured that they may shortly expect a visit from the King, writes "India." The convalescents, we read, delight to see the sights of Brighton, and in their walks abroad are followed by admiring crowds. The last batch of Indians arrived in a fierce storm of wind and rain, but hundreds of people assembled to give them a true English welcome. During the Christmas season hundreds of gifts were showered upon the men, from greatcoats and dressing jackets to sweetmeats and cigarettes.

Everyone is very anxious to be kind to the Indian troops at the front (writes the "Manchester Guardian"), but few inland-dwelling people know how. In the ports it is different.

Down by the mouth of the Thames where the great docks line the river and about the docks of Liverpool and Manchester where Indian vessels unload their cargoes, says the journal, "John" is a well-known figure, and the inhabitants of such quarters are quite familiar with his love of sweetmeats and spices. Among such people, particularly in Liverpool, where "John" is a regular customer at the Saturday markets, the idea has sprung up and spread of sending him out his favourite delicacies in brightly coloured bags. In Liverpool, people who have taken the idea up are working small bags made of gay scraps of velvet. The bags are to be filled with certain edible spices (not mere sweets, but real spices like cloves or cinnamon) and lumps of rocky sugar candy. Those who ought to know say that Indians will put up with bunger for a long time if they are consoled with some of their favourite sweetmeats and spices. In the making of the bags there is one important caution to be observed. On no account must green of any shade be used, for that would amount to wishing the recepient illluck. Some of the little bags which have already been sent to the Indian troops have been cherished by them long after the fragrance which they contained has gone the way of all good things.

The arrangement for giving convalescent wounded and invalided Indian soldiers an opportunity of seeing something of London life are now taking effect. Parties of twenty-four, composed exclusively of one of the races making up the Indian contingent, are coming from the military depot, where the men about to return to the front receive their new equipment. From next week they are expected regularly on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. For dinner the Mahomedans are accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W., and the Hindus go to a private house in Hindu occupancy, where dinner is served, with due ritual, in alumnium plates, the ordinary chinaware being objected to. A visit to Lord Roberts' grave in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral figures in each tour, together with Buckingham Palace, the Tower, and the Houses of Parliament.

The King has sent some walking-sticks to be distributed in his name among the Indian wounded.

Under a new arrangement with the French Government, slightly wounded men will be taken from the base hospitals to hospitals at Rouen instead of being brought to England, and will thus be able to return at once to the front on being medically passed for further service.

CHAPLAIN IN THE TRENCHES.

HIS OWN COOK AND LINEN WASHER.

The Rev. L. F. Tyrwhitt, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King and rector of Rolleston, near Burton-in-Trent, writing from "Somewhere near Somewhere else," relates his experience as a chaplain with the Army in France in a letter published in his parish magazine.

"Soon after 7-30 a.m. I started off to the trenches, calling first of all at the headquarters of the —— regiment. The roof of their headquarters is riddled with bullets. From their we went to the trenches across fields, and entered by a ditch, which passes into what is known as the communication trench. I remained in the trenches about three hours. I could see the German trenches fifty yards in front. I also used the periscope, but the frosty air and mist prevented me seeing much. One of our men was polishing up a German helmet which no money could buy! In many places the trenches were both deep and dry, in others one had to keep one's head well down and also plunge through water, icy cold and up to one's knees.

"As we left one line of trenches for another, we had to run hard over the more exposed places, and though there was less firing going on than usual bullets kept striking trees and stones all around us, Soon after 11 a.m. I left the trenches, and, taking advantage of the mist, made my way to the headquarters of another regiment, where the meet us. Crossing ploughed fields and jumping over dykes we were misled by the mist and got a considerable distance out of our right direction, but in time got right again, and except for a few stray bullets and the sound of a maxim gun from the German side (manifestly *not* directed on us), we experienced nothing further of interest.

"I've no time to tell you of my own domestic arrangements, how I have learned to cook my own bacon, how much further the same plate goes without being washed than I ever dreamed of, jam on a bacon-ny plate gaining greatly in flavour! Shaving with cold water in my backyard at Rolleston would have seemed quite strange till I came out here! And why have your linen washed by others when one can so easily wash it oneself in a canvas bucket, in the water used previously for various other purposes is a question which puzzles me to answer."

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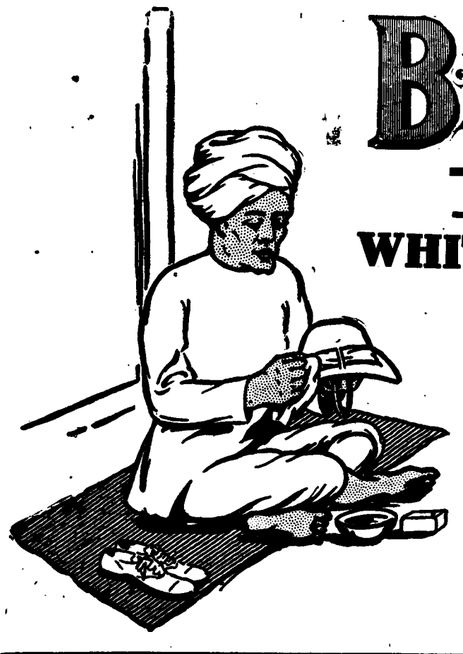

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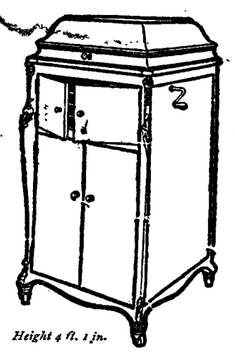

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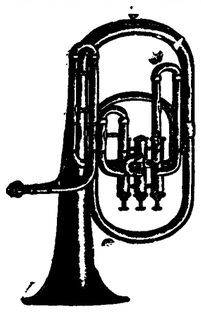

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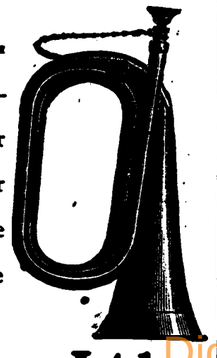

SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

THE TURKISH ROUT.

WHOLESALE SURRENDERS TO RUSSIANS.

DISASTROUS PLAN MADE IN GERMANY.

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the "Daily Mail" correspondent at Petrograd, in a despatch dated January 7, writes:—

The pursuit of the broken Turkish Army continues with ever-increasing large captures of prisoners. The Turks, who in the heat of battle fought desperately and refused to surrender, are unable to bear the strain of the difficult retreat, and are harassed night and day by the Caucasian light horse. They are giving themselves up in great numbers. Some are apathetic, some are in despair, some are in a state of panic, and some are in a fury of anger against the leaders who deceived them and led them to disaster. They were told that the Russian forces were weak and not ready, and they were promised they should be at Tiflis within a few days.

The Turks had at least 100,000 men with nearly 200 guns in the Sarakamysh region and two divisions at Ardahan. The battle began in a manner which is curiously interesting to students of military tactics. Each army made an attempt to cut off the other from its base. The Russians tried to outflank the enemy's right, and by the capture of Sassankali to get between him and Erzeroum.

The endeavour of the German General Staffs was to break the Russian centre at Sarakamysh and cut the lines of communication with the fortress of Kars. At the same time the German plan included a movement intended to envelop the Russian right resting on Ardahan.

The successs of the German design depended first on the rapidity of its execution and secondly on the Russians doing what the German General Liman von Sanders hoped and expected they would do. The latter is the usual fault of schemes drawn up in accordance with the text-books and preconceived theories.

A TEMPORARY SUCCESS.

Although the Turks marched very light, calculating on the sympathetic population to help them out with food and forage, they did not succeed in taking the Russians by surprise. The Russian generals have learnt a great deal since the war began, both about the necessity of and also the methods of rapidly concentrating troops where they are needed. In spite of the enemy's movement being unexpected the Russians were able to obtain enough information to enable them to meet them, but were obliged to withdraw to Ardahan in consequence of a Turkish success at Merdenek, on the road from Olti, and the advance of another strong column which crossed the frontier at Artvine.

But this was only a strategic retirement in order to secure a better jumping-off place. When they did jump off, the Russians jumped with such vigour that the enemy was unable to make a stand. This partial success made the task of routing the main body of the Turks easier. But the Russian Staff was not content with merely driving them back. Having planned to get them into the narrow valley through which the road to Olti and the frontier ran, they sent a force round to secure the pass leading out. It was a terrible surprise for the Turks to find the way blocked, with no possibility of escape.

DOOMED TURKISH FORCE.

Their only hope was to fight their way out. For two days they tried to do so with a courage and energy which excited the warm admiration of the Russians. The effort, however, failed utterly. It was doomed to failure by the cleverness of the Russian manoeuvre and by the splendid work of the troops.

The force which was entrusted with the task of taking the Turks in the rear had to make its way over passes 10,000ft. high, where the snow was deep and the frost below zero. Probably no troops in the world but Caucasians could have faced such conditions and have accomplished punctually work it was given to do.

The total number of prisoners has not yet been announced, but it must be very large. It is known that it includes over 200 officers. Most of the guns captured are mountain artillery, made in Germany, like the plan of campaign, which has resulted in the downfall of the German hosts.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF NINTH OTTOMAN CORPS.

According to a Russian official statement, in the fighting around Ardahan the Russians defeated and dispersed those elements of the Ottoman Army which formed a part of the First Army Corps of Constantinople. They seized a large amount of war booty and guns, one of which was a mountain gun with a team and gun crew with an officer in command. Over 1,500 bodies of the enemy were buried.

It is confirmed that the 9th Ottoman Corps, 30,000 strong, suffered a complete rout, having been utterly destroyed near Sarakamysh. The entire artillery of this corps, all the generals, more than 300 officers and all the men that remain, were seized.

FRENCH PREMIER'S LOSS.

M. VIVIANI'S SON KILLED IN ACTION.

The French Premier has received official information of the death of his younger son, who was killed on August 22 in an engagement at Cussigny in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, close to the frontier. He fell a few yards from the German trenches which his regiment, the 131st. Infantry, was attacking.

The elder son of M. and Mme. Viviani is a non-commissioned officer in the army.

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Our Big Stock of Sewing Machines is being sold at big price reductions in order to lessen stock before the close of our Financial Year. Every machine is a real bargain.

14 ONLY. WHITEAWAY'S "FAMILY" SEWING MACHINE.

A Perfect Machine, easy running, having the latest improvements, suitable for any kind of work. Exact to sketch. Accessories with each machine.

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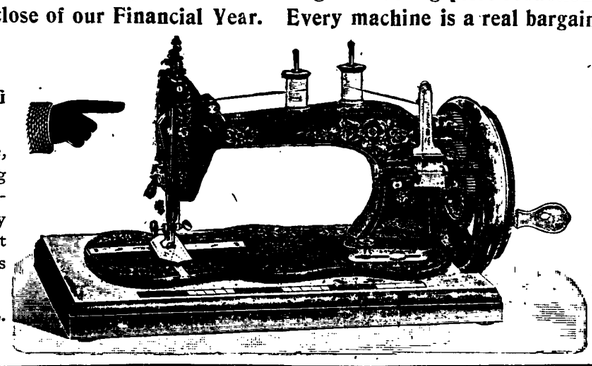

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With every latest improvement and all parts nickel plated on polished base with walnut cover.
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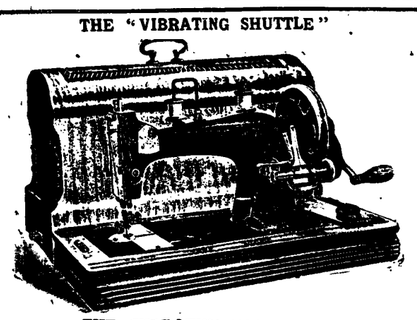

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A light running, quick working machine, very strong and will stand heavy work, sews backward and forward without removing the work. Reversable feed. Polished base and cover.
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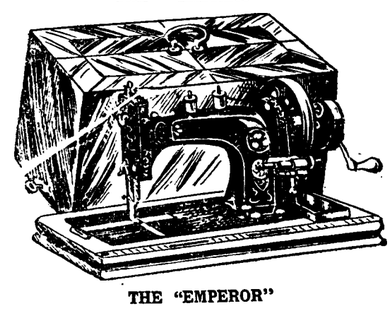

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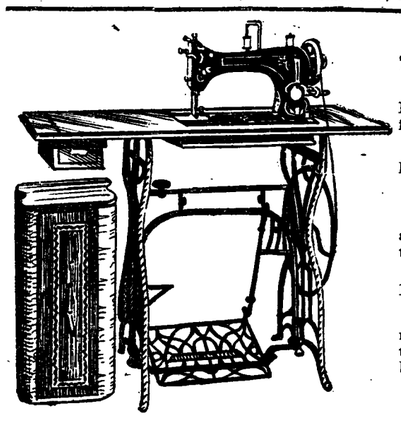

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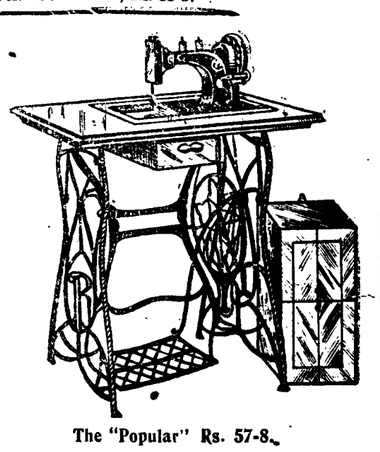

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Length over all, 35 in. with back reclining 14 in. between arm rests. 16¾ in. wheel base.

Hood: Leather cloth, three bowed, nickelled braces.

Upholstering: Leather cloth back and seat heavily padded.

Springs: The *Famous Sturgis Luxury Springs*, *Seat* and *Back* attached thereto.

Wheels: Quick detachable, 16 spokes, Bright Tinned, 10 in. x ½ in. rubber tyres. Foot brake.

Colours: Green, Maroon, Tan and Grey.

Price, Rs. 31-8.

Nickel-trimmed, Semi-solid Sides, Collapsible Carriage equipped with Luxury Back, Tubular Steel Frame and Pusher, Nickel-trimmed Handle.

Length over all, 36 in. with back reclining. 14 in. between sides. 16¾ in. wheel base.

Upholstering: Best grade leather cloth, back and seat heavily padded.

Colours: Green, Tan, Grey and Maroon.

Hood: Best graded leather cloth, four bowed English style.

Springs: The *Famous Sturgis Luxury Springs*, *Seat* and *Back* attached thereto.

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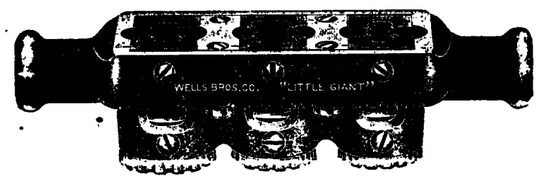

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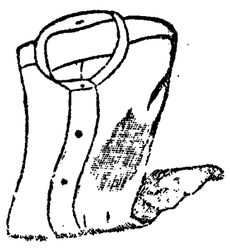

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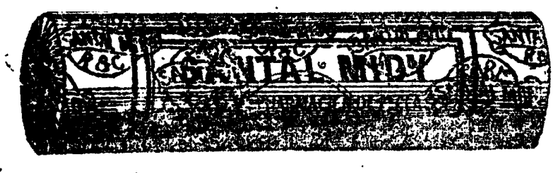

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